



Presented to
The Library
of the
University of Toronto
by

Hamnett P. Hill, Esq., K.C.

LL
E916B

Eutropius
(EUTROPII)

HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ

LIBRI SEPTEM;

QUIBUS ACCEDUNT

NOTULÆ ANGLICÆ ET QUÆSTIONES.



STUDIO

C. BRADLEY, M. A.



EDITIO SEXTA.

F

371072
6. 9. 39

LONDINI:

IN EDIBUS VALPIANIS.

VENEUNT APUD LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, ET GREEN

BALDWIN ET SOC. ; ET WHITTAKER ET SOC.

1829.

Price 2s. 6d. bound.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED,

And may be had of all Booksellers ;

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GREEK CLASSICS,

WITH ENGLISH NOTES, QUESTIONS, &c.

At the express desire of many eminent Schoolmasters, Mr. VALPY has commenced the publication of a SERIES of such portions of the GREEK AUTHORS as are chiefly read in the upper Classes of Schools and in Colleges. The best Texts are adopted, and the CRITICAL and EXPLANATORY NOTES are presented, it is presumed, in a more inviting and accessible form than those of Latin Commentators, by avoiding that profuseness of annotation which frequently anticipates the ingenuity, supercedes the industry, and retards rather than promotes the improvement of the pupil. EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, adapted to the points discussed in the Notes, and INDEXES, are also added ; and the Series, it is hoped, will constitute a convenient introduction to the niceties and elegancies of Greek Literature, and to the perusal of that portion of the relics of antiquity which is best calculated to interest a youthful mind.

Each volume will be sold separately ; and it is intended that all shall be published in a cheap duodecimo form.

The following are ready for delivery :

THE HECUBA OF EURIPIDES, from the Text, and with a Translation of the Notes, Preface, and Supplement, of Porson ; critical and explanatory Remarks, partly original, partly selected from other Commentators ; Illustrations of Idioms from Matthiæ, Dawes, Viger, &c. &c. ; a Synopsis of Metrical Systems ; Examination Questions ; and copious Indexes. For the Use of Schools and Students. By the Rev. J. R. MAJOR, Trin. Coll., Camb., and Master of Wisbech School. 12mo. 5s. bds.

THE MEDEA OF EURIPIDES, on the Plan of the Hecuba. By the Same. 12mo. 5s. bds.

ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS OF SOPHOCLES, with English Notes, Questions, &c. By the Rev. J. BRASSE, D. D., late Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb. 5s.

* * * THUCYDIDES, HERODOTUS, XENOPHON, DEMOSTHENES, &c. will speedily be published on the same plan.

GREEK GRADUS ; or, A GREEK, LATIN, and ENGLISH PROSODIAL LEXICON ; containing the Interpretation, in Latin and English, of all words which occur in the Greek Poets, from the earliest period to the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and also the Quantities of each syllable ; thus combining the advantages of a Lexicon of the Greek Poets and a Greek Gradus. For the Use of Schools and Colleges. By the Rev. J. BRASSE, D. D., late Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb. One thick Vol. 8vo. 24s. bds.

SECOND GREEK DELECTUS ; or, NEW ANALECTA MINORA. By the Rev. F. VALPY, M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., and one of the Masters of Reading School. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

This Work is intended to be read in schools after Dr. Valpy's Greek Delectus. It retains a third of the Greek of Dr. Dalzel's Analecta Minora, and derives the remainder of its Text from other sources. The Notes are in English, are very explanatory of the Syntax and difficulties of the

Greek, and are placed by themselves at the end of the Text. The *Lexicon* is Greek and English; and it almost universally facilitates the remembrance of the words of the Greek Text by the insertion of words derived from them in Latin or in English, and by a careful investigation of their derivation. All such difficult parts of verbs as occur in the Work are put in their alphabetical order, and referred to their proper tense and root.

VIGER ON THE IDIOMS OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE; Translated into English, and abridged for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. J. SEAGER, Author of "Critical Observations on Classical Authors," and several Greek Criticisms in the *Classical Journal*. 8vo. 9s. 6d. bds.

HOOGEVEEN ON GREEK PARTICLES, on the same Plan. By the Same. 8s. 6d.

BOS, HERMAN AND MAITTAIRE are under abridgment on the same plan, and will form about 200 pages each, which may be purchased separately, or together in one vol. 8vo.

ROBINSON'S ANTIQUITIES OF GREECE; being an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Greeks, designed to illustrate the *GREEK CLASSICS*, by explaining Words and Phrases according to the Rites and Customs to which they refer. To which are prefixed, a brief History of the Grecian States, and Biographical Sketches of the principal Greek Writers. Archbishop POTTER, LAKEMACHER, and Bos, contain nothing which is not in this Edition, which has also much useful matter not to be found in those works. The *Second Edition*, considerably enlarged and improved, and illustrated with Plates. 8vo. 17s. bds.

SECOND LATIN EXERCISES, adapted to every Grammar, and intended as an Introduction to VALPY's '*Elegantiae Latinæ*.' With an Index. By the Rev. E. VALPY, B.D. 2s. 6d. duod.

GREEK EXERCISES; or, an Introduction to Greek Composition; so arranged as to lead the Student from the elements of Grammar to the higher parts of Syntax. In this work the Greek of the Words is not appended to the Text, but is referred to an Index at the end. By the Rev. F. VALPY, M.A. 5s. 6d. 12mo.

SCHIREVELIUS' GREEK LEXICON, translated into ENGLISH. In this edition the Latin significations, &c. have been rendered into English, the quantities carefully marked, and more than 3000 new words added. It forms a valuable Greek and English Lexicon for the Youthful Student. One vol. 8vo. 16s. 6d. bds.

TIRONIS THESAURUS; or, A New and Improved Classical LATIN and ENGLISH DICTIONARY; in which the quantity of the vowels is accurately marked; omissions are supplied, redundancies omitted, and vulgarisms corrected. Several Tables, &c. are prefixed; the whole being interspersed with useful notes; and forming a complete and correct Guide to the Latin Tongue. By the Rev. J. W. NIBLOCK, D.D., Master of Hitchin School, Herts. 6s. bd.

DICTIONARY OF LATIN PHRASES; comprehending a methodical digest of the various phrases from the best authors, which have been collected in all phraseological works hitherto published; for the more speedy progress of students in *Latin Composition*. By W. ROBERTSON, A. M. of Cambridge. A new Edition, with considerable additions, altera-

tions, and corrections. For the use of the *Middle and Upper Classes* in Schools. 15s. royal duod. consisting of more than 1000 pages.

* * The present Edition has this advantage over its predecessors, that it is enriched with many hundred phrases which have hitherto been unrecorded; and these have been drawn from the purest fountains, by actual perusal; from Cicero, Terentius, Terence, Plautus, &c.

GRADUS AD PARNASSUM. A New Edition, omitting the Verses and Phrases; the English of the words is given, with their formation. Many new words are added, and other Improvements. Duod. 7s. 6d. bd. *Third Edition.*

VIRGIL, collated from the best Editions. By A. J. VALPY, M. A. *Ninth Ed.* 3s. 6d. 18mo.

VIRGIL, with ENGLISH NOTES at the end, Original, and selected from the Delphin and other editions: no Interpretatio. *Fifth Ed.* 18mo. 7s. 6d.

HORACE, collated from the best Edition. The objectionable Odes and Passages have been expunged. *Fourth Edition.* By A. J. VALPY, M. A. 3s. 6d. 18mo.

HORACE, the same Text, with ENGLISH NOTES. *Fourth Ed.* 18mo. 6s.

ANALECTA LATINA MAJORA; containing Selections from the best Latin Prose Authors; with English Notes, &c. on the plan of Dalzel's *Analecta Græca*. 1 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES, Translated into English. By DUNCAN. With many plates, and an Index. 8vo. 9s. 6d. bds.

VIRGILII OPERA; Heyne's Text, and all the Delphin Notes: no Interpretatio. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bd.

JUVENAL and PERSIUS; on the same plan. 8vo. 8s. bd.

SALLUST; on the same plan. 8vo. 5s. bd.

* * At the suggestion of many Schoolmasters Mr. Valpy has published the above *Delphin School Books* on this new plan, and should any difficulty occur in procuring them through the regular channel, he will supply them.

HOMER'S ILIAD; with ENGLISH NOTES to the first Six Books. *Second Edition.* 8vo. 12s. 6d.

HOMER'S ILIAD; A New Edition, from the text of Heyne. *Fourth Edition.* 8vo. 7s.

THE NEW READER; consisting of a Selection of Moral, Literary, and Historical Pieces. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bd.

JUVENAL and PERSIUS; with English Notes, 5s. 6d.—Ditto, the Text only, 3s. 6d.

GROTIUS DE VERITATE CHRIST. REL.; with all the Notes of Grotius, as well as of Le Clerc and others, translated into English. 12mo. 6s. bd.

CICERO DE OFFICIIS; with ENGLISH NOTES, Critical and Explanatory. The Text of the *Heusingers* is followed. For Students at College, and Schools. *Fourth Ed.* duod. 6s. bds.

EUTROPII HISTORIA.

LIBER PRIMUS.

ROMANUM imperium, quo neque ab exordio ullum ferè minus, neque incrementis toto orbe amplius, humana potest memoria recordari, a Romulo exordium habet: qui, Vestalis virginis filius et, quantum putatus est, Martis,

Eutropii, of Eutropius, a Latin historian, who lived in the reigns of Julian and Valens. None of his works have been preserved, except this epitome of the history of Rome, in which he has briefly recorded the most memorable circumstances in the annals of his country, from the building of the city by Romulus, to the time of the emperor Valens.

Romanum imperium &c. the construction; *Romanum imperium, quo imperio humana memoria potest recordari ullum imperium ferè, neque minus ab exordio, neque amplius incrementis toto orbe, habet exordium a Romulo.*

Quo, the ablative case governed by the comparatives *minus* and *amplius*.

Vestalis virginis, of a vestal virgin, Ilia or, as she is sometimes called, Rhea, the daughter of Numitor, king of Alba; and one of the virgins or priestesses, who were dedicated to the service of the goddess Vesta. A temple was erected at Rome to the honor of this goddess by Numa Pompilius; but she is said to have been one of the many objects of idolatrous worship in Italy, as early as the time of Æneas.

Martis, of Mars, the son of Jupiter and Juno, and said to be the god of war.

cum Remo fratre uno partu editus est. Is, cùm inter pastores latrocinaretur, octodecim annos natus, urbem exiguam in Palatino monte constituit, undecimo calendas Maias, Olympiadis sextæ anno tertio, post Trojæ excidium trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto.

Conditâ civitate, quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit, hæc ferè egit: multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem recepit; centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, quos Senatores nominavit propter senectutem. Tunc, cùm uxores ipse et populus non haberent, invitavit ad spectaculum ludorum, vicinas urbi, nationes, atque earum virgines rapuit. Commotis bellis propter

Remo, Remus. The Roman historians relate that Romulus and Remus were thrown, as soon as they were born, into the river Tiber; but being cast on shore by the waves, their lives were preserved by a she-wolf, who fed them with her milk, till they were discovered by Faustulus, a shepherd, who took them under his care, and brought them up as his own sons. A part of this account is however generally considered fabulous. The name of the shepherd's wife, by whom the two sons of Ilia were brought up, is said to have been *Lupa*, and from this name the tradition of their having been nourished by a she-wolf appears to have arisen. Remus was slain by his brother Romulus in a dispute, which arose between them soon after the foundation of Rome was laid.

Latrocinaretur, he was living a warlike life.

Octodecim annos natus, being

eighteen years of age.

Palatino monte, inount Palatine, the largest of the seven hills, on which Rome was built.

Undecimo, die ante understood before *calendas*. The calends were the first day of every month: the eleventh day before the calends of May must consequently have been the twenty-first of April.

Olympiadis sextæ, of the sixth Olympiad. At Olympia, a town of Peloponnesus, games were celebrated in honor of Jupiter Olympius at the expiration of every fourth year, and the period of time between the celebration of these games was called an Olympiad. As the computation of time from the Olympiads began 776 years before the Christian era, the third year of the sixth Olympiad, in which Rome was built, must have been about A. C. 753.

Trojæ, of Troy, a celebrated city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor.

Quarto, anno understood.

raptarum injuriam, Cæninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos, Sabinos, Fidenates, Vejentes : hæc omnia oppida urbem cingunt. Et cùm, ortâ subito tempestate, non comparuisset, anno regni tricesimo septimo, ad deos transiisse creditus, consecratus est. Deinde Romæ per quinos dies senatores imperaverunt ; et, his regnantibus, annus unus completus est.

Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est, qui bellum nullum quidem gessit, sed non minùs civitati, quàm Romulus, profuit ; nam et leges Romanis moresque constituit, qui consuetudine præliorum jam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur ; annum descripsit in decem menses, priùs sinè aliquâ computatione confusum ; et infinita Romæ sacra ac templa constituit. Morbo decessit quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella reparavit ; Albanos vicit, qui ab urbe Româ duodecimo milliario absunt : Vejentes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto milliario absunt ab urbe Romanâ, alii octavo decimo, bello super-

Raptarum, virginum understood.

Cæninenses, the inhabitants of the city Cænina.

Antemnates, the inhabitants of Antemnæ, a city of the Sabines.

Crustuminos, the Crustumini, the inhabitants of Crustuminum, a town of Etruria.

Sabinos, the Sabines, the original inhabitants of a part of Italy, in the neighborhood of Rome.

Fidenates, the inhabitants of Fidena, a town of Latium, five miles from Rome.

Vejentes, the people of Veii, an ancient city of Etruria about twelve miles from Rome.

Non comparuisset, he could

not be found.

Consecratus est, he was deified, placed by the deluded people in the number of the false gods, whom they worshipped.

Numa Pompilius, a Sabine, born at Cures. Before he was chosen by the Roman people to be their king, he resided as a private individual in his native country, engaged in philosophic pursuits.

Consuetudine, from the frequency.

Albanos, the Albani, the inhabitants of Alba, a city of Latium.

Vejentes et &c. the construction ; *Superavit bello Vejentes et Fidenates, quorum alii absunt ab Romanâ urbe sexto milliario, alii absunt octavo decimo.*

avit; urbem ampliavit, adjecto Cælio monte. Cùm triginta duobus annis regnâset, fulmine ictus, cum domo suâ arsit.

Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiâ nepos, suscepit imperium. Contra Latinos dimicavit; Aventinum montem civitati adjecit et Janiculum; Ostiam, civitatem supra mare sexto decimo milliario ab urbe Româ, condidit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo periit.

Deinde regnum Priscus Tarquinius accepit. Hic numerum senatorum duplicavit; circum Romæ ædificavit; ludos Romanos instituit, qui ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos; et non parùm agrorum, sublatum iisdem, urbis Romæ territorio adjunxit; primusque triumphans urbem intravit. Muros fecit et cloacas; capitolium inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios occisus est, regis ejus, cui ipse successerat.

Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili fœminâ, captivâ tamen et ancillâ. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit; montes tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum, urbi adjunxit; fossas circum murum duxit. Primus omnium censum ordinavit, qui adhuc per orbem

Cælio, mount Cælius, one of the seven hills, on which Rome was built.

Arsit, he was destroyed by fire.

Ex filiâ, by his daughter.

Latinos, the Latins, the inhabitants of Latium, in which country Rome was situated.

Aventinum et Janiculum, mount Aventine and Janiculum, two of the hills, on which Rome was built.

Ostiam, Ostia, a city near the mouth of the Tiber.

Supra mare, on the coast.

Circum, the circus, a large building, in which various

games and shows were exhibited.

Ludos Romanos, games instituted in honor of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva; and consisting principally of wrestling and boxing.

Iisdem, Sabinis understood.

Capitolium, the capitol, a celebrated temple and citadel on the Tarpeian rock in Rome, dedicated to Jupiter.

Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum, mount Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Esquilinus or Esquilîa.

Omnium, regum understood.

terrarum incognitus erat. Sub eo Roma, omnibus in censum delatis, habuit capitem octoginta quatuor millia civium Romanorum, cum his qui in agris erant. Occisus est quadregesimo quinto imperii anno, scelere generi sui Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui ipse successerat, et filię suę, quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, septimus atque ultimus regum, Volscos, quę gens ad Campaniam euntibus non longè ab urbe est, vicit; Gabios civitatem et Suessam Pometiam subegit; cum Thuscis pacem fecit; et templum Jovi in capitolio ædificavit. Postea, Ardeam oppugnans, in octavo decimo milliaro ab urbe positam civitatem, imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius ejus, et ipse Tarquinius junior, nobilissimi Collatini uxorem stuprasset, eaque de injuriâ marito, et patri, et amicis quęsta fuisset, in omnium conspectu se occidit: propter quam causam Brutus, parens, et ipse Collatinus populum concitavit, et Tarquinio ademuit imperium. Mox exercitus quoque

Orbem terrarum, the earth.

Omnibus in &c. an account being taken of all the inhabitants.

Filię, scelere is understood before *filię*.

Volscos, the Volsci, a people inhabiting a part of Italy between Rome and Campania.

Ad Campaniam euntibus, in the road to Campania, a country of Italy adjoining Latium.

Urbe, Romę understood.

Gabios, Gabii, a city belonging to the Volsci.

Suessam Pometiam, Suessa Pometia, the capital of the Volsci.

Thuscis, the Tuscans, the people of Etruria, or, as it is sometimes called, Thuscia.

Ardeam, Ardea, a town of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli.

Et ipse Tarquinius, who was

also called Tarquin.

Collatini, a nephew of Tarquin the Proud; the name of his wife was Lucretia.

Ea, Lucretia.

Brutus, the son of Marcus Junius and Tarquinia, the second daughter of Tarquin Priscus. The father and brother of Brutus having been put to death by Tarquin the Proud, Brutus, to save his life, pretended to be an idiot, and from this affected stupidity he was styled Brutus.

Parens, the father of Lucretia, Spurius Lucretius Tricipitinus.

Mox exercitus &c. the construction; *Mox exercitus quoque, qui oppugnabat civitatem Ardeam cum rege ipso, reliquit eum, rexque, veniens ad urbem Romam, exclusus est, portis clausis.*

eum, qui civitatem Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat, reliquit; veniensque ad urbem rex, portis clausis, exclusus est. Cùmque imperâset annos viginti quinque, cum uxore et liberis suis fugit.

Ita Romæ regnatum est per septem reges annis ducentis quadraginta tribus, cùm adhuc Roma, ubi plurimum, vix usque ad quintum decimum milliarium, possideret.

Hinc consules cœpere, pro uno rege, duo hâc causâ creari; ut, si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum, habens potestatem similem, coerceret. Et placuit, ne imperium longiùs, quàm annum, haberent; ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur, sed civiles semper essent, qui se post annum scirent futuros esse privatos.

Fuerunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus, consules Lucius Junius Brutus, qui maximè egerat ut Tarquinius pelleretur, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Tarquinio Collatino statim sublata dignitas est; placuerat enim, ne quisquam in urbe maneret, qui Tarquinius vocaretur. Ergo, accepto omni patrimonio suo, ex urbe migravit; et loco ipsius factus est Valerius Publicola consul. Commovit tamen bellum urbi Romanæ rex Tarquinius, qui fuerat expulsus, et, collectis undique multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui, dimicavit. In primâ pugnâ Brutus et Aruns, Tarquinii filius, invicem se occiderunt. Romani tamen ex eâ pugnâ victores recesserunt. Brutum Romanæ matronæ, defensorem pudicitiae suæ, quasi communem patrem, per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Spurium Lucretium Tricipitinum collegam sibi fecit, Lucretiæ patrem; quo morbo mortuo, iterum Horatium Pulvillum collegam sibi sumpsit.

Ubi plurimum, haberet is understood after *ubi*, and *territorii* after *plurimum*.

Placuit, populo Romano understood.

Privatos, private individuals.

Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit ; cùm Tarquinius Collatinus urbe cessisset propter nomen, Brutus prælio periisset, Spurius Lucretius morbo mortuus esset.

Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperetur in regnum, bellum Romanis intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porsenâ, Thuscix rege, et Romam penè cepit. Verùm tum quoque victus est.

Tertio anno post reges exactos, Tarquinius, cùm suscipi non posset in regnum, neque ei Porsena, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, auxilium præstaret, Tusculum se contulit, quæ civitas non longè ab urbe est ; atque ibi per quatuordecim annos privatus cum uxore persenuit.

Quarto anno post reges exactos, cùm Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent, victi sunt ; et de his est triumphatum.

Quinto anno Lucius Valerius, ille Bruti collega et quartum consul, fataliter mortuus est, adeò pauper, ut, collatis a populo nummis, sumptum habuerit sepulturæ, quem matronæ, sicut Brutum, annum luxerunt.

Nono anno post reges exactos, cùm gener Tarquinii, ad injuriam soceri vindicandam, ingentem collegisset exercitum, nova Romæ dignitas est creata, quæ Dictatura appellatur, major quàm consulatus. Eodem anno etiam magister equitum factus est, qui dictatori obsequeretur. Dictator autem Romæ primus fuit Lartius ; magister equitum primus Spurius Cassius.

Sextodecimo anno post reges exactos, seditionem populus Romæ fecit, tanquam a senatu atque consulibus premeretur. Tum et ipse sibi tribunos plebis, quasi proprios judices et defensores, creavit, per quos contra senatum et consules tutus esse posset.

Ei, to Tarquin.

Post reges exactos, after the abolition of the kingly power.

Tusculum, to Tusculum, a town of Latium, about twelve miles

from Rome, now called Frascati.

Sicut, luxerant understood.

Tanquam premeretur, alleging that they were oppressed.

Ipse, the people.

Sequenti anno Volsci contra Romanos bellum reparaverunt; et, victi acie, etiam Coriolos, civitatem quam habebant optimam, perdidērunt.

Octavo decimo anno postquam reges ejecti erant, expulsus ex urbe, Quintius Marcius, dux Romanorum qui Coriolos ceperat, Volscorum civitatem, ad ipsos Volscos contendit iratus; et auxilia contra Romanos accepit. Romanos sæpe vicit; usque ad quintum milliariū urbis accessit, oppugnaturus etiam patriam suam, legatis qui pacem petebant repudiatis, nisi ad eum mater Veturia et uxor Volumnia ex urbe venissent, quarum fletu et deprecatione superatus, removit exercitum. Atque hic secundus post Tarquinium fuit, qui dux contra patriam suam esset.

Corioli, a city of Latium, sometimes called *Coriolla*.

Quintius Marcius, this celebrated general is more frequently styled in history *Coriolanus*, a name which was given to him in consequence of his victories over the Volsci and his having taken their city *Corioli*. Notwithstanding his numerous military exploits and the many services he had rendered to his country, he became unpopular among the people; and having imprudently advised the selling, instead of the gratuitous distribution, of some corn, which had been received by the senate as a present from Sicily, the tribunes raised a sedition against him, and being brought to a trial, he was banished from Rome. Instigated by resentment on account of this rigorous and unjust sentence, he immediately retired from the city to the enemies, whom he had so often conquered; urged them once more to attack the Ro-

mans; and offered to head their armies. With this proposal the Volsci readily complied; and after a series of successful contests with the forces of his country, his victorious army pitched its camp within five miles of Rome. To save their city from the fatal effects of his resentment, the Romans sent to him repeated embassies; but when every proposal of reconciliation had been scornfully rejected and the destruction of the city appeared inevitable, the tears and entreaties of his wife and mother prevailed on *Coriolanus* to withdraw his armies and to spare his country. But his compliance with their entreaties proved fatal to himself. The Volsci, exasperated by his conduct, summoned him to appear before the people of Antium, and their resentment against him was so violent, that he was murdered before his trial was ended.

Mater, sua understood.

Cæsone Fabio et Tito Virginio consulibus, trecenti nobiles homines, qui ex Fabiâ familiâ erant, contra Veientes bellum soli susceperunt, promittentes senatui et populo per se omne certamen implendum. Itaque profecti omnes nobiles, et qui singuli magnorum exercituum duces esse deberent, in prælio conciderunt. Unus omnino superfuit ex tantâ familiâ, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Post hæc census in urbe habitus est, et inventa sunt civium capitum centum novemdecim millia.

Sequenti anno, cùm in Algido monte ab urbe duodecimo ferme milliario Romanus obsideretur exercitus, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus dictator est factus; qui, agrum quatuor jugerum possidens, manibus suis colebat. Is, cùm in opere et arans esset inventus, sudore deterso, togam prætextam accepit; et, cæsis hostibus, liberavit exercitum.

Anno trecentesimo et altero ab urbe conditâ, imperium consulare cessavit; et pro duobus consulibus decem facti sunt, qui summam potestatem haberent, Decemviri nominati. Sed cùm primo anno bene egissent, secundo unus

Ex Fabiâ familiâ, of the family of the Fabii, one of the most illustrious and powerful families of Rome.

Implendum, should be successfully carried on.

Itaque profecti &c. the construction; *Itaque omnes hi nobiles, et qui singuli deberent esse duces magnorum exercituum, profecti, conciderunt in bello.*

Algido, Algidus, a mountain of Latium, now called Rocca del Papa.

Obsideretur, besieged by the

Volsci and Æqui.

Togam prætextam, a long white robe fringed with purple, worn by the chief magistrates as an honorable mark of distinction.

Ab urbe conditâ, from the building of the city.

Sed cùm &c. the construction; *Sed cùm egissent bene primo anno, secundo anno unus ex iis*, nominated Appius Claudius, *voluit corrumpere virginem, filiam cujusdam Virginii, qui jam militabat contra Latinos honestis stipendiis in monte Algido.*

ex iis, Appius Claudius, Virginii cujusdam, qui honestis jam stipendiis contra Latinos in monte Algidio militabat, filiam virginem corrumpere voluit, quam pater occidit, ne stuprum a decemviro sustineret; et, regressus ad milites, movit tumultum. Sublata est decemviris potestas, ipsique damnati sunt.

Anno trecentesimo decimo quinto ab urbe conditâ, Fidenates contra Romanos rebellaverunt. Auxilium præstabant his Vejentes et, rex Vejentium, Tolumnius; quæ ambæ civitates tam vicinæ urbi sunt, ut Fidenæ septimo, Vejentes octavo decimo milliario, absint. Conjunxerunt se his et Volsci; sed Marco Æmilio dictatore, Lucio Quintio Cincinnato magistro equitum, victi, etiam regem perderunt. Fidenæ captæ et excisæ. Post viginti inde annos, Vejentani rebellaverunt. Dictator contra ipsos missus est Furius Camillus, qui primùm vicit eos acie; mox etiam civitatem diu obsidens cepit, antiquissimam Italiæque ditissimam. Post eam cepit et Faliscos, non minùs nobilem civitatem. Sed commota est ei invidia, quasi prædam malè divisisset; damnatusque ob eam causam et expulsus civitate est.

Statim Galli Senones ad urbem venerunt; et victos Romanos undecimo milliario ab urbe Româ apud flumen Alliam secuti, etiam urbem occupaverunt; neque defendi quidquam nisi capitolium potuit, quod cùm diu obsedis-
sent, et jam Romani fame laborarent, a Camillo, qui in

Honestis stipendiis, with honor.

Decemviro, Appius Claudius.

Marco Æmilio, the preposition *a* is here understood.

Captæ et excisæ, sunt understood.

Faliscos, a city of the Falisci, a people of Etruria.

Ei, against him.

Quasi, under the supposition that.

Galli Senones, the Senones, an uncivilized people of Gaul, who, under the conduct of their general Brennus, left their own country, and invaded and plundered Rome.

Alliam, Allia, a river of Italy, about eleven miles from Rome.

A Camillo Gallis superventum est, the Gauls were unexpectedly attacked by Camillus.

vicinâ civitate exulabat, Gallis superventum est, gravissimèque victi sunt: postea tamen, accepto etiam auro ne capitolium obsiderent, recesserunt; sed secutus eos Camillus ita cecidit, ut et aurum, quod his datum fuerat, et omnia, quæ ceperant, militaria signa revocaret. Ita, tertio triumphans, urbem ingressus est; et appellatus Secundus Romulus, quasi et ipse patriæ conditor.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

ANNO trecentesimo sexagesimo quinto ab urbe conditâ, post captam autem primo, dignitates mutatae sunt, et pro duobus consulibus facti tribuni militares consulari potestate. Hinc jam coepit Romana res crescere; nam Camillus eo anno Volscorum civitatem, quæ per septuaginta annos bellum gesserat, vicit, et Æquorum urbem et Sutrinorum; atque omnes, deletis eorum exercitibus, occupavit; et tres simul triumphos egit. Titus etiam Quintius Cincinnatus Prænestinos, qui usque ad urbis Romæ portas bello venerant, persecutus, ad flumen Alliam vicit, et civitates, quæ sub ipsis agebant, Romanis adjunxit; ipsum Præneste aggressus, in deditionem accepit: quæ omnia ab eo gesta sunt viginti diebus; triumphusque ipsi decretus.

Ipse, esset is understood.

Post captam &c. but the first year after the capture of the city by the Gauls.

Dignitates, the offices of magistracy.

Facti, sunt understood.

Æquorum, of the Æqui or Æquicoli, a people of Latium.

Sutrinorum, Sutrium, a town of Etruria belonging to the Su-

trini.

Tres triumphos egit, he had three triumphs.

Prænestinos, the Prænestini, the inhabitants of Præneste, a town of Latium, about twenty-one miles from Rome.

Bello venerant, had come as enemies.

In deditionem accepit, forced it to surrender.

Verùm dignitas tribunorum militarium non diu perseveravit; nam post aliquantum nullos placuit fieri; et quadriennium ita in urbe fluxit, ut potestates ibi majores non essent. Resumpserunt tamen tribuni militares consulari potestate iterum dignitatem, et triennio perseveraverunt. Rursus consules facti.

Lucio Genucio et Quinto Servilio consulibus, mortuus est Camillus: honor ei secundus post Romulum delatus est.

Titus Quintius dictator adversus Gallos, qui in Italiam venerant, missus est. Hi ab urbe quarto milliario trans Anienem fluvium consederant. Nobilissimus de senatoribus Titus Manlius, provocantem Gallum ad singulare certamen congressus, occidit; et, sublato torque aureo, colloque suo imposito, in perpetuum Torquati sibi et posteris cognomen accepit. Galli fugati sunt: mox per Caium Sulpicium dictatorem etiam victi. Non multò post a Caio Marcio Thusci victi sunt: septem millia captivorum ex his in triumphum ducti.

Census iterum habitus est: et cùm Latini, qui a Romanis subacti erant, milites præstare nollent, ex Romanis tantùm tirones lecti sunt, factæque legiones decem, qui modus sexaginta vel ampliùs armatorum millia efficiebat: parvis adhuc Romanis rebus, tanta tamen in re militari virtus erat. Quæ cùm profectæ essent adversus Gallos, duce Lucio Furio Camillo, quidam ex Gallis unum

Aliquantum, temporis understood.

Facti, sunt understood.

Anienem, the river Anio or Anien.

Nobilissimus &c. the construction; Titus Manlius, nobilissimus de senatoribus, congressus Gallum, unum Gallorum, provocantem aliquem Romanorum ad singulare certamen, occidit eum, et aureo torque sublato e Gallo impositoque suo collo, accepit cognomen

Torquati sibi et posteris in perpetuum tempus.

Torquati, of Torquatus, from the adjective torquatus.

Victi, sunt understood.

Qui modus, which number.

Parvis adhuc &c. the construction; Romanis rebus adhuc parvis, tamen tanta erat virtus Romanorum in militari re.

Re militari, war.

Quæ, legiones understood.

Duce, being their general.

e Romanis, qui esset optimus, provocavit. Tum se Marcus Valerius, tribunus militum, obtulit; et cùm processisset armatus, corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox, commissâ adversus Gallum pugnâ, idem corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos verberavit, ne rectum posset aspicere: ita ut, a tribuno Valerio interfectus, non solum victoriam ei, sed etiam nomen, dederit; nam postea idem Corvinus est dictus, ac propter hoc meritum annorum trium et viginti consul est factus.

Latini, qui noluerant milites dare, hoc quoque a Romanis exigere cœperunt, ut unus consul ex eorum, alter ex Romanorum populo, crearetur; quod cùm esset negatum, bellum contra eos susceptum est, et ingenti pugnâ superati sunt; ac de his perdomitis triumphatum est. Statuæ consulibus ob meritum victoriæ in rostris positæ sunt.

Jam Romani potentes esse cœperant; bellum enim in centesimo et tricesimo ferè milliario ab urbe apud Samnites gerebatur, qui medii sunt inter Picenum, Campaniam, et Apuliam. Lucius Papirius Cursor cum honore dictatoris ad id bellum profectus est, qui, cùm Romam redisset, Quinto Fabio Maximo, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, præcepit ne se absente pugnaret. Ille, occasione repertâ, felicissimè dimicavit et Samnites delevit; ob quam rem a dictatore capitis damnatus, quod se vetante pugnâset; ingenti favore militum et populi li-

Idem, Valerius.

Annorum &c. being twenty three years of age.

Ex eorum, populo understood.

Samnites, the Samnites, a people of Italy; their chief town was called Samnium or Samnis.

Medii, situated between.

Picenum, Picene, a country of Italy on the borders of the Adriatic sea. It derived its name from *picus*, a bird which is said

to have led to this part of Italy the people, who first settled in it.

Apuliam, Apulia or La Puglia, a country of Italy between Dauria and Calabria, once celebrated for its numerous and extensive woods.

Se absente, while he was absent.

Felicissimè, very successfully.

Capitis damnatus, condemned to die.

beratus est, tantâ Papirio seditione commotâ, ut penè interficeretur.

Postea Samnites Romanos, Tito Veturio et Spurio Posthumio consulibus, ingenti dedecore vicerunt, et sub jugum miserunt. Pax tamen a senatu et populo soluta est, quæ cum ipsis propter necessitatem facta fuerat. Postea Samnites victi sunt a Lucio Papirio consule; septem millia eorum sub jugum missa. Papirius de Samnitibus triumphavit. Eo tempore Appius Claudius censor aquam Claudiam induxit, et viam Appiam stravit.

Samnites, reparato bello, Quintum Fabium Maximum vicerunt, tribus millibus occisis: postea, cùm pater ejus Fabius Maximus legatus datus fuisset, et Samnites vicit, et plurima eorum oppida cepit. Deinde Publius Cornelius Rufinus, Manius Curius Dentatus, ambo consules, contra Samnites missi, ingentibus præliis eos confecere. Tum bellum cum Samnitibus per annos novem et qua-

Papirio, against *Papirius*.

Sub jugum miserunt, and obliged them to pass under the yoke. When any forces surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, it was customary for the victorious army to make them pass between two spears set up against each other; and this mark of subjection was called passing under the yoke.

Pax, the peace, which the consuls, in order to save their own lives and the lives of their soldiers, had made with the Samnites.

Censor, one of the censors or magistrates, to whom the execution of the census was entrusted. The censors were first created in the year of the city 311 to assist the consuls in the

duties of their office; they were appointed to regulate the taxes, to number the people, to estimate the value of their estates, to watch over their manners, and to censure those minor offences among them, which the laws did not punish.

Aquam Claudiam, an aqueduct built by Claudius, which brought water from Tusculum to Rome, a distance of nearly eight miles. Some vestiges of this aqueduct still remain.

Viam Appiam, a road from Rome to Capua, 130 miles in length, paved with stone by Appius Claudius. Augustus afterwards continued this paved road to Brundisium, 220 miles farther than Capua.

Legatus, as his lieutenant.

draginta actum sustulerunt, neque ullus hostis fuit intra Italiam, qui Romanam virtutem magis fatigaverit.

Interjectis aliquot annis, iterum se Gallorum copiæ contra Romanos Thuscis Samnitibusque junxerunt; sed cùm Romam tenderent, a Cneio Cornelio Dolabellâ consule deletæ sunt.

Eodem tempore Tarentinis, qui jam in ultimâ Italiâ sunt, bellum indictum est, quia legatis Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epiri regem, contra Romanos in auxilium poposcerunt, qui ex genere Achillis originem trahebat. Is mox ad Italiam venit, tumque primùm Romani cum transmarino hoste dimicaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul Publius Valerius Lævinus, qui, cùm exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, ostendique omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renunciarent Pyrrho quæcunque a Romanis agerentur. Commissâ mox pugnâ, cùm jam Pyrrhus fugeret, elephantorum auxilio vicit, quos incognitos Romani expaverunt; sed nox prælio finem dedit. Læ-

Fatigaverit, tried.

Interjectis, having intervened.

Tarentinis, against the Tarentini, the inhabitants of Tarentum or Taras or, as it is now called, Tarento, a city of Calabria, celebrated for its excellent harbour. This town was originally inhabited by the Lacedæmonians, and was for some time the residence of the philosopher Pythagoras. It is now one of the most flourishing fishing towns in the kingdom of Naples.

In ultimâ Italiâ, in the most remote parts of Italy.

Pyrrhum, Pyrrhus, the son of Æacidas, king of Epirus. After a life solely occupied in the pursuits of war and

ambition, this celebrated monarch was killed by a tile, which was thrown from a house, as he was endeavoring to take the city of Argos by assault.

Epiri, of Epirus or, as it is now called, Larta, a province of Greece.

Ex genere &c. was descended from Achilles, the most celebrated of all the Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.

Per castra, Romanorum understood.

Ostendi, eis understood.

Dimitti, eos understood before dimitti.

Vicit, Rômanos understood.

Incognitos, because they had never seen them in an army before.

vinus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit: occisos sepelivit; quos cùm adverso vulnere et truci vultu mortuos jacere vidisset, tulisse ad cœlum manus dicitur cum hâc voce, se totius orbis dominum esse potuisse, si tales sibi milites contigissent.

Postea Pyrrhus, junctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis, Brutiisque, Romam perrexit. Omnia ferro igneque vastavit; Campaniam depopulatus est; atque ad Præneste venit, milliario ab urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitûs, qui eum cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati, ad Pyrrhum de redimendis captivis missi, ab eo honorificè suscepti sunt: captivos sinè pretio Romam misit. Unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium sic admiratus est, ut cùm eum pauperem esse cognovisset, quartâ parte regni promissâ, sollicitare voluerit ut ad se transiret, contemptusque a Fabricio est. Quare, cùm Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admira-

Adverso vulnere, with all their wounds in front, showing that they were slain while boldly fighting with their enemies, and not in flight.

Hâc voce, this speech.

Lucanis, the Lucani or Lucanians, the inhabitants of Lucania, an ancient country of Italy between the Tyrrhene and Sicilian seas. It is now the province of Basilicata in the kingdom of Naples.

Brutiis, the Brutii, a people who were originally Lucanians, but who forsook their countrymen, and settled in a part of Italy beyond the river Laino. They were called Brutii by the Romans on account of their stupidity and cowardice.

Unum ex legatis &c. the con-

struction; Pyrrhus *sic admiratus est Fabricium, unum ex legatis Romanorum, ut cùm cognovisset eum esse pauperem, voluerit sollicitare eum, ut transiret ad se, quartâ parte regni promissâ ei.*

Fabricium, Fabricius, a Roman consul, celebrated for his great military talents, his magnanimity, his contempt of luxury, and the simplicity of his manners. Although he greatly enriched, by the spoils he obtained in war, the treasury and armies of his country, he lived and died in the greatest poverty; his body being buried and his surviving children supported at the public charge.

Voluerit, he attempted.

tione teneretur, legatum misit, qui pacem æquis conditionibus peteret, præcipuum virum, Cineam nomine; ita ut Pyrrhus partem Italiæ, quam jam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Pax displicuit, remandatumque Pyrrho a senatu est, eum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset, pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani jusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, infames haberi, qui se armis defendere potuissent, nec antè eos ad veterem statum reverti, quàm sibi notorum hostium occisorum spolia retulissent. Ita legatus Pyrrhi reversus est; a quo cùm quæreret Pyrrhus qualem Romam comperisset, Cineas dixit, regum se patriam vidisse; scilicet tales illic esse omnes, qualis unus Pyrrhus apud Epirum et reliquam Græciam putaretur.

Missi sunt contra Pyrrhum duces Publius Sulpicius et Decius Mus consules. Certamine commisso, Pyrrhus

Teneretur, was struck.

Legatum misit &c. the construction; *Misit legatum, præcipuum virum, Cineam nomine, qui peteret pacem æquis conditionibus.*

Displicuit, Romanis understood.

Eum cum Romanis &c. the construction; *Eum non posse habere pacem cum Romanis, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset.*

Sibi occisorum, slain by them.

Qualem Romam comperisset, what kind of place he had found Rome to be.

Unus Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus alone.

Græciam, Greece, a celebrated country of Europe, which anciently comprehended Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, Achaia, or Hellas, Peloponnesus, Negropont, and most of the islands in the Archipelago. The inhabitants of these pro-

vinces were called Greeks, Grecians, Achæans, Danai, Argians, Dolopes, Hellenians, Myrmidons, Pelasgians, and Ionians. The most celebrated of their cities were Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Corinth, Argos, and Mycenæ. The Greeks were once celebrated throughout the world for their learning, their eloquence, their bravery, and their ardent love of freedom; they are now an ignorant, effeminate, and enslaved people.

Decius Mus, a celebrated general, who sacrificed himself to the heathen god of the Romans, in order that he might save his country. In this instance of mistaken patriotism, he followed the example of his father and grand-father, who had both sacrificed themselves in the same manner, and for the same object.

vulneratus est; elephanti interfecti; viginti millia cæsa hostium, et ex Romanis tantum quinque millia. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugatus.

Interjecto anno contra Pyrrhum Fabricius est missus, qui prius inter legatos sollicitari non potuerat, quartâ parte regni promissâ. Tum, cum vicina castra ipse et rex haberet, medicus Pyrrhi ad eum nocte venit, promittens veneno Pyrrhum occisurum, si sibi aliquid polliceretur; quem Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum, Pyrrhoque dici, quæ contra caput ejus medicus spondisset. Tum rex, admirans eum, dixisse fertur, “Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo, averti potest.” Tum rex in Siciliam profectus est. Fabricius, victis Samnitibus et Lucanis, triumphavit.

Consules deinde Manius Curius Dentatus et Cornelius Lentulus adversum Pyrrhum missi sunt, et Curius contra eum pugnavit; exercitum ejus cecidit; ipsum Tarentum fugavit; castra cepit. Eâ die cæsa sunt hostium viginti tria millia. Curius Dentatus in consulatu triumphavit. Primus Romam elephantos quatuor duxit. Pyrrhus etiam a Tarento mox recessit, et apud Argos, Græciæ civitatem, occisus est.

Caio Fabricio Luscino, Caio Claudio Cinnâ consulibus, anno urbis conditæ quadringentesimo sexagesimo primo, legati Alexandrini, a Ptolemæo missi, Romam venere, et a Romanis amicitiam, quam petierant, obtinuerunt.

Occisurum, that he would kill.

Ille est Fabricius, that excellent Fabricius is a man.

Siciliam, Sicily or, as it was sometimes called, Triquetria, or Sicania, or Trinacria, the largest island in the Mediterranean. Its most celebrated cities were Syracuse, Agrigen-

tum, Leontini, Messina, and Lilybæum.

Castra, the camp of Pyrrhus.

Legati Alexandrini, ambassadors from Alexandria, a renowned city in Egypt, built A. C. 332, by Alexander the Great.

Ptolemæo, Ptolemy, a king of Egypt.

Quintio Gulone, Caio Fabio Pictore consulibus, Picentes bellum commovêre, et ab insequentibus consulibus, Publio Sempronio, Appio Claudio, victi sunt; et de his triumphatum est. Conditæ a Romanis civitates Ariminum in Galliâ et Beneventum in Samnio.

Marco Attilio Regulo, Lucio Junio Libone consulibus, Salentinis in Apuliâ bellum indictum est, captique sunt cum civitate simul Brundusini; et de his triumphatum est.

Anno quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo, cùm jam clarum urbis Romæ nomen esset, arma tamen extra Italiâ mota non fuerant. Ut igitur cognosceretur, quæ copiæ Romanorum essent, census est habitus. Tum inventa sunt civium capita bis centum nonaginta duo millia, trecenta et triginta tria, quanquam a conditâ urbe nunquam bella cessâssent. Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum, Appio Claudio et Quinto Fulvio consulibus. In Siciliâ contra eos pugnatum est; et Appius Claudius de Afris et, rege Siciliæ, Hierone triumphavit.

Insequenti anno, Valerio Marco et Octacilio consulibus, in Siciliâ a Romanis res magnæ gestæ sunt. Tauromini-

Ariminum, a city near the river Rubicon, now called Rimini.

Galliâ, Gaul or, as it is termed by the Greeks, Galatia, once a large and powerful country of Europe, comprehending France, Switzerland, Franche Comte, the Isle of France, a part of Normandy and of Germany, and several other provinces.

Beneventum, a town of Naples, now called Benevento; its original name was Maleventum.

Salentinis, the Salentini, a people inhabiting that part of

Italy now called Otranto, near the country of Apulia. The principal towns of the Salentini were Brundisium, Tarentum, and Hydruntium.

Afros, the Africans, the inhabitants of Africa or, as it was called by the Greeks, Libya.

Hierone, Hiero. This excellent monarch was distinguished for his love of agriculture and learning, and for his fidelity to his friends.

Taurominitani, *Catanenses*, the inhabitants of Taurominium and Catana, cities of Sicily near mount Ætna.

tani, Catanenses, et præterea quinquaginta civitates in fidem acceptæ sunt.

Tertio anno in Siciliâ contra Hieronem bellum paratum est. Is cum omni nobilitate Syracusanorum pacem a Romanis impetravit, deditque argenti talenta ducenta. Afri in Siciliâ victi sunt; et de his secundò Romæ triumphatum est.

Quinto anno belli Punici, quod contra Afros gerebatur, primùm Romani, Caio Duilio et Cneio Cornelio Asino consulibus, in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus rostratis, quas Liburnas vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est. Duilius, commisso prælio, Carthaginiensium ducem vicit; triginta et unam naves cepit, quatuordecim mersit; octo millia hostium cepit, tria millia occidit: neque ulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quòd, invicti terrâ, jam etiam mari plurimùm possent.

Caio Aquilio Floro, Lucio Scipione consulibus, Scipio Corsicam et Sardiniam vastavit; multa millia inde captivorum abduxit; triumphum egit.

Lucio Manlio Volgone, Marco Attilio consulibus, bellum in Africam translatum est contra Hamilcarem, Carthaginiensium ducem. In mari pugnatum, victusque est: nam,

In fidem, into treaty or alliance.

Syracusanorum, of the Syracusans, the inhabitants of Syracuse, the ancient capital of Sicily. founded A. C. 732.

Belli Punici, of the Punic war, the war between Rome and Carthage.

Liburnas, Liburnian ships. Liburnia was a country of Illyricum: its inhabitants were the first builders of the vessels here called Liburnian.

Carthaginiensium, of the Carthaginians, the inhabitants of Carthage, a celebrated city of

Africa, built by Dido about 870 years before the Christian era.

Plurimùm possent, they began to be very powerful.

Corsicam et Sardiniam, Corsica and Sardinia, islands in the Mediterranean, which belonged originally to the Carthaginians.

Triumphum egit, he triumphed, he was honored with a triumph.

Marco Attilio, Regulo is understood.

Hamilcarem, Hamilcar or Amilcar, the name of several Carthaginian generals.

Pugnatum, est is understood.

perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus, retro se recepit: Romani viginti duas amiserunt: sed cùm in Africam transiissent, primùm Clypeam, Africæ civitatem, in deditionem acceperunt. Consules usque ad Carthaginem processerunt; multisque vastatis oppidis, Manlius victor Romam rediit, et viginti septem millia captivorum reduxit. Attilius Regulus in Africâ remansit. Is contra Afros aciem instruxit: contra tres Carthaginiensium duces dimicans, victor fuit; octodecim millia hostium cecidit, quinque millia cum octo elephantibus cepit; septuaginta quatuor civitates in fidem accepit. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petierunt, quam cùm Regulus nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus dare, Afri auxilium a Lacedæmoniis petierunt, et, duce Xantippo qui a Lacedæmoniis missus fuerat, Romanorum dux Regulus victus est ultimâ pernicië; nam duo millia hominum tantùm ex omni Romano exercitu remanserunt; quindecim millia cum imperatore Regulo capta sunt, triginta millia occisa; Regulus ipse in catenas conjectus.

Marco Æmilio Paulo, Servio Fulvio Nobiliore consulibus, ambo consules Romani Africam profecti sunt; cum trecentarum navium classe Clypeam petunt, et contra Carthaginienses venerunt. Primùm Afros navali certamine superant. Æmilius consul centum et quatuor naves hostium demersit, triginta cum pugnatoribus cepit; quindecim millia hostium aut occidit aut cepit; militem suum ingenti præda ditavit: et subacta Africa tum fuisset, nisi tanta fames fuisset, ut diutius expectare exercitus non pos-

Lacedæmoniis, the Lacedæmonians, the inhabitants of Lacedæmon, a very ancient city of Peloponnesus and the capital of Laconia; it was sometimes called Sparta, and sometimes Lelegia or Cæbalia: the present town of Misitra was erected on its ruins. The Spartans were

celebrated for their courage, fortitude, temperance, and unconquerable love of liberty.

Ultimâ pernicië, with very great slaughter, with a total overthrow.

Militem suum, his army.

Expectare, to remain in Africa.

Eutrop.

C

set. Consules, cum victricis classe redeuntes, circa Siciliam naufragium passi sunt, et tanta tempestas fuit, ut ex quadringentis sexaginta quatuor navibus, octoginta servari vix potuerint; neque ullo tempore tanta maritima tempestas audita est. Romani tamen statim ducentas naves reparaverunt, neque in aliquo animus his infractus fuit.

Cnæus Servilius Cæpio et Caius Sempronius Blæsus consules cum ducentis sexaginta navibus ad Africam profecti sunt; aliquot civitates ceperunt. Prædam ingentem reducentes, naufragium passi sunt. Itaque cùm continuæ, calamitates Romanis displicerent, decrevit senatus, ut a maritimis præliis discederetur, et tantum sexaginta naves ad præsidium Italiæ salvæ essent.

Lucio Cæcilio Metello, Caio Furio Pacillo consulibus, Metellus in Siciliâ Afrorum ducem, cum centum triginta elephantis et magnis copiis venientem, superavit; viginti millia hostium cecidit; sex et viginti elephantos cepit; reliquos, errantes per Numidas, quos in auxilium habebat, collegit et Romam deduxit ingenti pompâ, cùm centum triginta elephantorum numero omnia itinera compleret.

Post hæc mala Carthaginenses Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, petierunt, ut Romam proficisceretur, et pacem a Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem captivorum faceret. Ille, Romam cùm venisset, inductus in senatum, nihil quasi

In aliquo, in the least.

Ad præsidium Italiæ salvæ, for the protection of Italy.

Lucio Cæcilio Metello, Lucius Cæcilius Metellus, one of the most illustrious of the family of the Cæcili. When the temple of Vesta was in flames, he saved from it the celebrated palladium of Troy, which had been brought to Italy by Æneas. In this exploit he lost his sight and one of his arms, and was consequently permitted to be drawn

to the senate house in a chariot, a privilege which had never before been allowed to any Roman.

Venientem, coming against him.

Numidas, the Numidians, the warlike inhabitants of Numidia, an ancient country of Africa, comprehending within its boundaries the present kingdoms of Algiers and Bildulgerid.

In auxilium, as allies.

Romanus egit ; dixitque, se ex illâ die, quâ in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse desiisse. Itaque et uxorem a complexu removit, et Romanis suavit, ne pax cum Pœnis fieret ; illos enim, fractos tot casibus, spem nullam habere ; se tanti non esse, ut tot millia captivorum propter unum se et senem, et paucos, qui ex Romanis capti fuerant, redderentur. Itaque obtinuit ; nam Afros, pacem petentes, nullus admisit. Ipse Carthaginem rediit, offerentibusque Romanis ut eum Romæ tenerent, negavit se in eâ urbe mansurum, in quâ, postquam Afris servierat, dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset. Regressus igitur ad Africam, omnibus suppliciis extinctus est.

Publio Claudio Pulchro, Caio Junio consulibus, Claudius contra auspicia pugnavit, et a Carthaginensibus victus est ; nam ex ducentis et viginti navibus, cum triginta fugit ; nonaginta cum pugnatoribus captæ sunt, demersæ cæteræ, viginti millia capta. Alius quoque consul classem naufragio amisit ; exercitum tamen salvum habuit, quia vicina litora erant.

Pœnis, the Carthaginians.

Illos enim &c. the construction ; *Enim dixit illos, fractos tot casibus, habere nullam spem ; se non esse tanti pretii, ut tot millia captivorum redderentur propter se unum et senem, et propter paucos, qui fuerant capti ex Romanis.*

Obtinuit, he prevailed on the senate to refuse the Carthaginians peace.

Offerentibusque &c. the construction ; *Negavitque Romanis, offerentibus ut tenerent eum Romæ, se mansurum esse in eâ urbe, in quâ, postquam servierat Afris, non posset habere dignitatem honesti civis.*

Omnibus suppliciis, with various

tortures. It is said that the Carthaginians, enraged by the advice which Regulus had given to the senate and the consequent rejection of their offers of peace, inflicted on this noble Roman the most cruel tortures. After having cut off his eye-lids, they caused him to be confined in a barrel, the inside of which was covered with sharp iron spikes. In this painful situation he remained for several days, exposed to the burning heat of a meridian sun ; and at length expired in the greatest agonies.

Contra auspicia, when the omens he had consulted were unfavorable.

Caio Luctatio Catulo, Aulo Posthumio Albino consulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio, Catulo bellum contra Afros commissum est. Profectus est cum trecentis navibus in Siciliam. Afri contra ipsum quadringentas paraverunt. Luctatius Catulus navem æger ascendit, vulneratus enim in pugna superiore fuerat. Contra Lilybæum, civitatem Siciliæ, pugnatum est ingenti virtute Romanorum; nam septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ sunt, centum viginti quinque demersæ; triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredecim occisa; infinitum auri argenteque pondus in potestatem Romanorum redactum. Ex classe Romanâ duodecim naves demersæ. Pugnatum est sexto Idus Martias. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, tributaque iis pax. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus, redditi sunt: etiam Carthaginienses petierunt, ut redimi eos captivos liceret, quos ex Afris Romani tenebant. Senatus jussit sinè pretio dari eos, qui in publicâ custodiâ essent; qui autem a privatis tenerentur, ut, pretio dominis reddito, Carthaginem redirent; atque id pretium ex fisco magis, quàm a Carthaginiensibus, solveretur.

Quintus Luctatius, Aulus Manlius, consules creati, bellum Faliscis intulerunt, quæ civitas Italiæ opulenta quondam fuit; quod ambo consules intra sex dies, quàm venerant, transegerunt; quindecim millibus hostium cæsis, cæteris pace concessâ, agro tamen ex medietate sublato.

Catulo, by *Catulus*.

Quadringentas, naves is here understood.

Lilybæum, now called Marsala, a city in the province of Mazara.

Idus, ante is understood before *idus*.

Quàm venerant, after they had arrived.

Agro ex medietate, half of their territory.

LIBER TERTIUS.

FINITO igitur Punico bello, quod per viginti duos annos contractum est, Romani, jam clarissimâ gloriâ noti, legatos ad Ptolemæum, Ægypti regem, miserunt, auxilia promittentes, quia, rex Syriæ, Antiochus ei bellum intulerat. Ille gratias Romanis egit, auxilia non accepit, jam enim fuerat pugna transacta. Eodem tempore, potentissimus rex Siciliæ, Hiero Romam venit ad ludos spectandos, et ducenta millia modiorum tritici populo dono dedit.

Lucio Cornelio Lentulo, Fulvio Flacco consulibus, quibus Hiero Romam venerat, etiam contra Ligures intra Italiam bellum gestum est; et de his triumphatum. Carthaginienses tum bella reparare tentabant, Sardinienses, qui ex conditione pacis Romanis parere debebant, ad rebellandum impellentes. Venit tamen legatio Carthaginensium Romam, et pacem impetravit.

Tito Manlio Torquato, Caio Attilio Balbo consulibus, de Sardis triumphatum est; et pace omnibus locis factâ, Romani nullum bellum habuerunt, quod his post Romam conditam semel tantum, Numâ Pompilio regnante, contigerat.

Lucius Posthumius Albinus, Cnæus Fulvius Centu-

Ægypti, of Egypt, an ancient and extensive kingdom of Africa, once celebrated throughout the world for the extent of its commerce and its high attainments in the arts and sciences, but now reduced to a state of extreme ignorance, superstition, and barbarism.

Syriæ, of Syria or Assyria, a large country of Asia Minor.

Quibus, sub understood.

Ligures, the Ligurians, the

inhabitants of Liguria, a country in the western part of Italy, of which Genoa is now the capital.

Triumphatum, est understood.

Carthaginienses tum &c. the construction; *Tum Carthaginenses tentabant reparare bella, impellentes Sardinienses, qui debebant parere Romanis ex conditione pacis, ad rebellandum.*

Sardinienses, Sardis, the Sardinians.

malus consules bellum contra Illyrios gesserunt ; et, multis civitatibus captis, etiam reges in deditionem acceperunt ; tum primùm de Illyriis triumphatum est.

Lucio Æmilio consule, ingentes Gallorum copię Alpes transierunt ; sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit ; traditumque est Fabio historico, qui eo bello interfuit, octingenta millia hominum parata ad id bellum fuisse : sed res per consules tantùm prosperè gesta est ; quadraginta millia hostium interfecta sunt, et triumphus Æmilio decretus.

Aliquot deinde annis pòst, contra Gallos intra Italiam pugnatum est, finitumque est bellum, Marco Claudio Marcello, Cnæo Cornelio Scipione consulibus. Tunc Marcellus cum parvâ manu equitum dimicavit, et regem Gallorum, Viridomarum nomine, manu suâ occidit. Postea cum collegâ suo ingentes copias Gallorum peremit ; Mediolanum expugnavit ; grandem prædam Romanam pertulit ; ac triumphans Marcellus spolia Galli, stipiti imposita, humeris suis vexit.

Marco Minucio, Publio Cornelio consulibus, Istris bellum illatum est, quia latrocinati naves Romanorum fuerant, quæ frumenta exhibebant ; perdomitique sunt omnes.

Eodem anno bellum Punicum secundum Romanis illatum est per Annibalem, Carthaginensium ducem, qui

Illyrios, the Illyrians, the inhabitants of Illyricum or, as it was sometimes called, Illyris or Illyria, a country of Europe on the borders of the Adriatic Sea. It now forms part of Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia.

Alpes, the Alps, sometimes called Albia and Alpenia, mountains that divide Italy from France.

Fabio historico, by Fabius Pic-

tor, the historian. His history is now lost.

Mediolanum, the capital of Insubria, a kingdom of Italy. This city is now called Milan.

Galli, of Viridomarus, the king of the Gauls.

Istris, the Istrians. These people inhabited Istria, a province of Illyricum, and supported themselves chiefly by plundering the ships of other nations.

Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare aggressus est, agens vicesimum ætatis annum; copiis congregatis, centum quinquaginta millibus peditum et viginti millibus equitum. Huic Romani per legatos denunciaverunt, ut bello abstineret: is legatos admittere noluit. Romani etiam Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Annibali, ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret; sed dura responsa a Carthaginiensibus reddita. Saguntini interea, fame victi captique ab Annibale, ultimis pœnis afficiuntur.

Tum Publius Cornelius Scipio cum exercitu in Hispaniam profectus est; Tiberius Sempronius in Siciliam. Bellum Carthaginiensibus indictum est. Annibal, relicto in Hispaniâ fratre Asdrubale, Pyrenæum transiit; Alpes, adhuc in eâ parte invias, sibi patefecit. Traditur ad Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos adduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Annibali se junxerunt. Sempronius Gracchus, cognito ad Italiam Annibalis adventu, e Siciliâ exercitum Ariminum trajecit. Publius Cornelius Scipio Annibali primus occurrit: commisso prælio, fugatis suis, ipse vulneratus in castra rediit. Sempronius Gracchus et ipse conflixit apud Trebiam amnem: is quo-

Saguntum, now called Morvedro, a city in the province of Valencia.

Hispaniæ, of Spain or, as it is sometimes called in poetry, Iberia, Celtiberia, or Hesperia.

Agens vicesimum, being in the twentieth year of his age.

Saguntini, the inhabitants of Saguntum. These intrepid men, after having successfully defended their city against the attacks of Hannibal during a siege of eight months, were at length constrained, by the want of provisions, to yield to his

arms; but the greater part of them, rather than fall into the hands of the Carthaginians, set fire to their houses, and perished with their families in the flames.

Pyrenæum, montem understood. The Pyrenees are a long range of mountains dividing France from Spain.

Alpes sibi patefecit, he opened a passage for himself and army across the Alps.

Trebiam, Trebia, a river in Cisalpine Gaul or, as it is now called, Lombardy.

que vincitur. Annibali multi se in Italiâ dediderunt. Inde ad Tusciam veniens, Annibal Flamini consuli occurrit: ipsum Flaminium interemit; Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt; cæteri diffugerunt. Missus adversus Annibalem postea a Romanis Quintus Fabius Maximus. Is eum, differendo pugnam, ab impetu fregit; mox, inventâ occasione, vicit.

Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno a conditâ urbe, Lucius Æmilius, Publius Terentius Varro contra Annibalem mittuntur, Fabioque succedunt; qui Fabius ambos consules monuit, ut Annibalem, callidum et impatientem ducem, non aliter vincerent, quàm prælium differendo. Verùm cùm impatientiâ Varronis consulis, contradicente consule altero, apud vicum, qui Cannæ appellatur, in Apuliâ pugnatum esset, ambo consules ab Annibale vincuntur. In eâ pugnâ tria millia Afrorum pereunt; magna pars de exercitu Annibalis sauciatur. Nullo tamen Punico bello Romani gravius accepti sunt; periit enim in eo Æmilius Paulus consul; consulares et prætorii viginti, senatores capti aut occisi triginta, nobiliores viri trecenti; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti: in quibus malis nemo tamen Romanorum pacis mentionem habere dignatus est. Servi, quod nunquam antè, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

Post hanc pugnam, multæ Italiæ civitates, quæ Romanis paruerant, se ad Annibalem transtulerunt. Annibal Romanis obtulit, ut captivos redimerent, responsumque est a senatu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui, cùm armati essent, capi potuissent. Ille omnes postea

Quintius Fabius Maximus, a celebrated Roman of the family of the Fabii; he is sometimes styled Cunctator or the Delayer, because he overcame Hannibal by harassing his army and leading it from place to place, rather than by engaging with him.

Gravius accepti sunt, suffered most severely.

Consulares et prætorii, persons who had served the office of consul or prætor.

Antè, factum erat understood.

Omnes, captivos understood.

variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos e manibus equitum Romanorum, senatorum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniâ, ubi, frater Annibalis, Asdrubal remanserat cum magno exercitu, ut eam totam Afris subigeret, a duobus Scipionibus, Romanis ducibus, vincitur, perditque in pugnâ triginta quinque millia hominum; ex his capiuntur decem millia, occiduntur viginti quinque. Mittuntur ei a Carthaginensibus ad reparandas vires duodecim millia peditum, quatuor millia equitum, viginti elephanti.

Anno quarto postquam in Italiam Annibal venit, Marcus Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Annibalem bene pugnavit. Annibal multas civitates Romanorum per Apuliam, Calabriam, et Brutios occupavit: quo tempore etiam, rex Macedoniæ, Philippus ad eum legatos misit, promittens auxilia contra Romanos, sub hâc conditione, ut, deletis Romanis, ipse quoque contra Græcos ab Annibale auxilia acciperet. Captis igitur legatis Philippi et re cognitâ, Romani in Mace-

Eam totam, the whole of the country.

Ad reparandas vires, to reinforce his army.

Nolam, Nola, an ancient city of Naples, which is still standing, and in which several marks of its former splendor may yet be traced.

Calabriam, Calabria, a fertile country of Italy, sometimes called by the ancients Messapia, Japygia, Salentina, and Peuce-tia; its modern name is Terra de Lar.

Macedoniæ, of Macedon or Macedonia, a celebrated country situated between Thræce, Epirus, and Greece. It was first formed into a kingdom by Caran, a descendant of Hercules, 314 years before the Christian æra;

but it was neither powerful nor eminent till A. C. 360, when it acquired much glory as well as extent of territory by the victories of Philip and his successor, Alexander the Great. The ancient names of Macedonia were Mygdonia, Æmonia, Pæonia, Edonia, Æmathia, and Pieria.

Philippi, of Philip. There were three kings of Macedon of this name. This monarch, like Philip, the father of Alexander, was distinguished for his courage and ambition; but he was far more cruel and less successful, than his illustrious predecessor. He was succeeded by his son Perses or Perseus, the last king of Macedon.

doniam Marcum Valerium Lævinum ire jusserunt, in Sardiniam Titum Manlium proconsulem; nam etiam ea, sollicitata ab Annibale, Romanos deseruerat.

Ita uno tempore quatuor locis pugnabatur; in Italiâ contra Annibalem, in Hispaniâ contra fratrem ejus Asdrubalem, in Macedoniâ contra Philippum, in Sardiniâ contra Sardos et alterum Asdrubalem Carthaginiensem. Is a Tito Manlio proconsule, qui ad Sardiniam missus fuerat, vivus est captus; occisa cum eo duodecim millia, capti mille quingenti: et a Romanis Sardinia subacta. Manlius victor captivos et Asdrubalem Romam reportavit. Inter ea etiam Philippus a Lævino in Macedoniâ vincitur, et in Hispaniâ a Scipionibus Asdrubal et Mago, tertius frater Annibalis.

Decimo anno postquam Annibal in Italiam venerat, Publio Sulpicio, Cnæo Fulvio consulibus, Annibal usque ad quartum milliarium urbis accessit, equites ejus usque ad portas: mox consulum metu, cum exercitu venientium, Annibal ad Campaniam se recepit. In Hispaniâ a fratre Asdrubale ambo Scipiones, qui per multos annos victores fuerant, interficiuntur; exercitus tamen integer remansit, casu enim magis, quàm virtute, erant decepti. Quo tempore etiam a consule Marcello Siciliæ magna pars capta est, quam tenere Afri cœperant; et ex nobilissimâ urbe Syracusanâ præda ingens prælata est. Lævinus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo, et multis Græciæ populis, et rege Asiæ Attalo, amicitiam fecit; et ad Siciliam profectus, Annonem, quendam Afrorum ducem, apud Agrigentum civitatem cum ipso oppido cepit, eumque Romam cum captivis nobilibus misit: quadraginta civitates in deditionem accepit, viginti sex expugnavit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, Macedoniâ fractâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus

Ea, Sardinia.

Is, Asdrubal.

Cum eo, when he was taken prisoner.

Virtute, *hostium* is understood.

Agrigentum, an ancient city of Sicily, now called Gergenti or Giogenti. It still retains many traces of its original splendor.

est. Annibal in Italiâ, Cnæum Fulvium consulem subito aggressus, cum octo millibus hominum interfecit.

Interea ad Hispanias, ubi, occisis duobus Scipionibus, nullus Romanus dux erat, Publius Cornelius Scipio mittitur, filius Publii Scipionis, qui ibidem bellum gesserat, annos natus quatuor et viginti, vir Romanorum omnium et suâ ætate et posteriori tempore ferè primus. Is Carthaginem Hispaniæ capit, in quâ omne aurum, et argentum, et belli apparatus Afri habebant; nobilissimos quoque obsoles, quos ab Hispanis acceperant, Magonem etiam, fratrem Annibalis, ibidem capit, quem Romam cum alis mittit. Romæ ingens lætitia post hunc nuncium fuit. Scipio Hispanorum obsides parentibus reddidit; quâ re omnes ferè Hispani ad eum uno animo transierunt. Pòstque Asdrubalem, Annibalis fratrem, victum fugat, et prædam maximam capit.

Interea in Italiâ consul Quintus Fabius Maximus Tarentum recepit, in quâ ingentes copiæ Annibalis erant, et ibi etiam, ducem Annibalis, Carthalonem occidit; viginti quinque millia captivorum vendidit; prædam militibus dissipavit; pecuniam hominum venditorum ad fiscum retulit. Tum multæ civitates Romanorum, quæ ad Annibalem transierant priùs, rursus se Fabio Maximo reddiderunt.

Insequenti anno Scipio in Hispaniâ egregias res egit, et per se et per fratrem suum, Lucium Scipionem: septuaginta civitates recepit. In Italiâ tamen malè pugnatum est, nam Claudius Marcellus consul ab Annibale occisus est.

Tertio anno postquam Scipio ad Hispaniam profectus fuerat, rursus res inclytas gerit. Regem Hispaniarum, magno prælio victum, in amicitiam accepit; et primus omnium a victo obsides non poposcit.

Desperans Annibal Hispanias contra Scipionem diutius

Carthaginem Hispaniâ, Carthage in Spain, not the celebrated rival of Rome, but a city built on the coast of the Mediterranean by Asdrubal. Its

modern name is Carthagera.

Acceperant, the Carthaginians had taken.

Victo, hoste is understood.

posse retineri, fratrem suum, Asdrubalem ad Italiam cum omnibus copiis evocavit. Is, veniens eodem itinere, quo etiam Annibal venerat, a consulibus Appio Claudio Nerone et Marco Livio Salinatore apud Senam, Piceni civitatem, in insidiâs compositas incidit; strenuè tamen pugnans occisus est; ingentes ejus copię captę aut interfectę sunt; magnum pondus auri atque argenti Romam relatum. Post hæc Annibal diffidere jam de belli cœpit eventu, et Romanis ingens animus accessit. Itaque et ipsi evocaverunt ex Hispaniâ Publium Cornelium Scipionem. Is Romam cum ingenti gloriâ venit.

Quinto Cæcilio, Lucio Valerio consulibus, omnēs civitates, quę in Brutiis ab Annibale tenebantur, Romanis se tradiderunt.

Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam Annibal venerat, Scipio, qui multa bene in Hispaniâ egerat, consul est factus, et in Africam missus; cui viro divinum quiddam inesse existimabatur, adeò ut putaretur etiam cum numinibus habere sermonem. Is in Africâ contra Annonem, ducem Afrorum, pugnat; exercitum ejus interficit. Secundo prælio castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis militibus, undecim millibus occisis. Syphacem, Numidię regem, qui se Afris conjunxerat, capit, et castra ejus invadit. Syphax, cum nobilissimis Numidis et infinitis spoliis, a Scipione Romam mittitur; quâ re auditâ, omnis ferè Italia Annibalem deserit; ipse a Carthaginiensibus in Africam redire jubetur, quam Scipio vastabat. Ita anno septimo decimo ab Annibale Italia liberata est, quam flens dicitur reliquisse. Legati Carthaginiensium pacem a Scipione petierunt; ab eo ad senatum Romam missi sunt: quadraginta quinque dies his inducię datę sunt, quousque Romam ire et regredi possent; triginta millia pondo

Senam, Sena, a town of Umbria, built by the Senones, a people of Gaul, and thence sometimes called Gallica. It is now a city in the duchy of

Urbino in Italy.

Compositas, laid for him.

Syphacem, Syphax, the son in law of Asdrubal. He died in prison at Rome.

argenti ab his accepta sunt. Senatus ex arbitrio Scipionis pacem jussit cum Carthaginiensibus fieri. Scipio his conditionibus dedit, ne ampliùs quàm triginta naves haberent, quingenta millia pondo argenti darent, captivos et perfugas redderent.

Interim Annibale veniente ad Africam, pax turbata est. Multa hostilia ab Afris facta sunt; legati tamen eorum, ex urbe venientes, a Romanis capti sunt et, jubente Scipione, dimissi. Annibal quoque, frequentibus præliis victus a Scipione, petiit etiam ipse pacem. Cùm ventum esset ad colloquium, iisdem conditionibus data est, quibus priùs, addita quingentis millibus pondo argenti centum millia librarum propter novam perfidiam. Carthaginiensibus conditiones displicuerunt, jusseruntque Annibalem pugnare.

Infertur a Scipione et Masinissâ, alio rege Numidarum, qui amicitiam cum Scipione fecerat. Carthagini bellum. Annibal tres exploratores ad Scipionis castra misit, quos captos Scipio circumduci per castra jussit, ostendique eis totum exercitum, mox etiam prandium dari, dimittingue, ut renunciarent Annibali, quæ apud Romanos vidissent. Interea prælium ab utroque duce instructum est, quale vix ullâ memoriâ fuit, quum peritissimi viri copias suas ad bellum educerent. Scipio victor recedit, penè ipso Annibale capto, qui primùm cum multis equitibus, deinde cum viginti, postremò cum quatuor evasit. Inventa in castris Annibalis argenti pondo viginti millia, auri octingenta, cætera supellectili copiosa. Post id

Ex arbitrio Scipionis, on such terms, as Scipio should approve.

Dedit, pacem understood.

Data est, peace was offered.

Priùs, data erat understood.

Addita &c. being added to the five hundred thousand pounds weight of silver before paid.

Infertur, &c. the construction; *Bellum infertur Carthagini a Scipione et Masinissâ, alio rege Numidarum, qui fecerat amicitiam cum Scipione.*

Eutrop.

Masinissâ, Masinissa, a king of a small country of Africa, celebrated for the steadiness of his attachment to the Romans after he became their ally, and for his great fortitude and temperance. The kingdom of Syphax was given to him as a reward for the great services he had rendered to the commonwealth in their last war with Carthage.

certamen, pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque Africanus ex eo appellari cœptus est. Finem accepit secundum Punicum bellum post annum nonum decimum, quàm cœperat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

TRANSACTO Punico bello, secutum est Macedonicum contra Philipppum regem.

Quingentesimo et quinquagesimo primo anno ab urbe conditâ, Titus Quintius Flaminius adversus Philipppum regem mittitur. Res prosperè gessit; pax ei data est his legibus, ne Græciæ civitatibus, quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret; ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solùm naves haberet, reliquas Romanis redderet; per annos decem quaterna millia pondo argenti præstaret; et obsidem daret, filium suum, Demetrium.

Titus Quintius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum; ducem eorum, Nabidem vicit, et quibus voluit conditionibus in fidem accepit. Ingenti gloriâ duxit ante currum nobilissimos obsides, Demetrium, Philippi filium, et Armenem Nabidis.

Transacto bello Macedonico, secutum est Syriacum contra Antiochum regem, Publio Cornelio Scipione, Marco Acilio Glabrione consulibus. Huic Antiocho Annibal se junxerat, Carthaginem patriam suam, ne Roma-

Ex eo, tempore understood. *men.*

Macedonicum, bellum understood.

Accepit, eum understood.

Nabidem, Nabis, a cruel and avaricious tyrant of Lacedæ-

Nabidis, filium is understood before *Nabidis*.

nis traderetur, relinquens. Marcus Acilius Glabrio in Achaiâ pugnavit bene. Castra regis Antiochi nocturnâ pugna capta sunt; ipse fugatur. Philippo, quia contra Antiochum Romanis auxilio fuisset, filius Demetrius redditus est.

Lucio Cornelio Scipione, Caio Lælio consulibus, Scipio Africanus, fratri suo, Lucio Cornelio Scipioni consuli legatus contra Antiochum profectus est. Annibal, qui cum Antiocho erat, navali prælio victus est. Ipse postea Antiochus circa Sipylum et Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a consule Cornelio Scipione ingenti prælio fusus est. Auxilio fuit Romanis in eâ pugna Eumenes, Attali regis frater, qui Eumeniam in Phrygiâ condidit. Quinquaginta millia peditum, quatuor millia equitum, eo certamine ex parte regis occisa sunt. Tum rex Antiochus pacem petit, quæ iisdem conditionibus datur a senatu, quanquam victo, quibus antè offerebatur; ut ex Europâ et Asiâ recederet, atque intra Taurum se con-

Achaiâ, Achaia, a country of Peloponnesus, in the south of Greece. It was sometimes called Ionia, and sometimes Hellas or Ægialus. It now forms a part of Livadia.

Philippo &c. the construction; *Suus filius Demetrius redditus est Philippo, quia fuisset auxilio Romanis contra Antiochum.*

Auxilio an ally.

Sipylum, Sipylum or Sipylus, a town and mountain of Lydia in Asia Minor, near the river Meander.

Magnesiam, Magnesia or, as it is now called, Guzethizar. There were two cities in Asia of this name.

Eumenes, the son of Attalus the first, king of Pergamus and Troy, and the brother of Attalus

the second.

Phrygiâ, Phrygia, a country of Asia Minor, situated between Bithynia and Lydia. It was divided into Phrygia Major and Phrygia Minor.

Quæ iisdem &c. the construction; *Quæ datur a senatu ei, quanquam victo, iisdem conditionibus, quibus offerebatur antè.*

Europâ, Europe. As America was unknown to the ancients, they divided the earth into three great divisions only, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Europe is supposed to have received its name from Europa, the daughter of Agenor, who was brought into this part of the earth from Asia by Jupiter. Asia was called after the name of Asia, a daughter of Oceanus, a powerful sea god.

tineret; decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides præberet; Annibalem, concitatore belli, dederet. Eumeni regi donatæ sunt omnes Asiæ civitates, quas Antiochus bello perdiderat; et Rhodiis, qui auxilium Romanis contra regem Antiochum tulerant, multæ urbes concessæ sunt. Scipio Romam rediit; ingenti gloriâ triumphavit; nomen et ipse, ad imitationem fratris, Asiatici accepit, quia Asiam vicerat; sicuti frater ipsius, propter Africam domitam, Africanus appellabatur.

Spurio Posthumio Albino, Quinto Marcio Philippo consulibus, Marcus Fulvius de Ætolis triumphavit. Annibal, qui, victo Antiocho, ne Romanis traderetur ad Prusiam Bithyniæ regem fugerat, repetitus etiam ab eo est per Titum Quintium Flaminium; et cùm tradendus esset Romanis, venenum bibit, et apud Libyssam in finibus Nicomediensium sepultus est.

Philippo, rege Macedoniæ, mortuo, qui et adversum Romanos bellum gesserat, et postea Romanis contra Antiochum auxilium tulerat, filius ejus, Perseus in Macedoniâ rebellavit, ingentibus copiis ad bellum paratis:

Intra Taurum, on the other side of Taurus, a mountain or rather a range of mountains in Asia, separating Phrygia and Pamphylia from Cilicia.

Rhodiis, to the Rhodians, the inhabitants of Rhodes, a celebrated island in the Mediterranean sea, between Cyprus and Crete. It was sometimes called Trinacria, Asteria, Marcia, Pelagia, and Corymbia.

Ad imitationem fratris, after the example of his brother.

Ætolis, the inhabitants of Ætolia, a country of Greece bordering on Epirus, Acarnania, and Locris; it is said to have received its name from Ætolus, a son of Endymion, who, being

obliged to leave his native country, settled in this part of Greece.

Prusiam, Prusias, a licentious and cruel monarch, who was first dethroned by his subjects and afterwards assassinated.

Bithyniæ, Bithynia, a province of Asia Minor bordering on Phrygia and Paphlagonia. Its original name was Bebrycia; Bithynus, a son of Jupiter, gave it the name of Bithynia; it is now called Bec-Sangil.

Libyssam, Libysa, a town of Bithynia standing on a river of the same name. It was situated near the suburbs of Nicomedia, or, as it is now called, Isnikmid, the capital of the country.

nam adjutores habebat, Cotyn, Thraciæ regem, et Illyrici regem, Gentium nomine. Romanis autem in auxilium erant Eumenes Asiæ rex, Ariarathes Cappadociæ, Antiochus Syriæ, Ptolemæus Ægypti, Masinissa Numidiæ. Prusias autem, rex Bithyniæ, quanquam sororem Persei uxorem haberet, utrisque se æquum præbuit. Dux Romanorum, Publius Licinius consul, est a rege gravi prælio victus; neque tamen Romani, quanquam superati, regi petenti pacem præstare voluerunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos senatui et populo Romano dederet. Mox missus contra eum Lucius Æmilius Paulus consul, et in Illyricum Caius Anicius prætor contra Gentium: sed Gentius, facilè uno prælio victus, mox se dedidit; mater ejus, et uxor, et duo filii, frater quoque ejus, simul in potestatem Romanorum venerunt. Ita bello intra dies triginta perfecto, antè cognitum est Gentium victum, quàm cœptum bellum nunciaretur.

~ Cum Perseo autem Æmilius Paulus consul tertio nonas Septembris dimicavit, vicitque eum, viginti millibus peditum ejus occisis; equitatus cum rege fuit integer; Romanorum centum milites amissi sunt. Urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romanis se dediderunt. Ipse rex, cùm desereretur ab amicis, venit in Pauli potestatem, sed honorem ei Æmilius non quasi victo habuit, nam et

Thraciæ, Thrace, a large country of Europe, on the south of Scythia, distinguished for the superstition, cruelty, and warlike spirit of its inhabitants. Its modern name is Romania.

Cappadociæ, Cappadocia, a country of Asia Minor separated by the river Cappadox from Galatia. It was remarkable for the barrenness of its soil, and for the stupidity and vices of its inhabitants. It is now called Tocat. The word *rex* is understood before *Cappadociæ*, *Syriæ*, *Ægypti*, and *Numidiæ*.

Utrisque &c. remained neutral.

Rege, Perseus.

Victum, esse understood.

Captum, esse understood.

Tertio, die understood.

Nonas, ante is understood before *nonas*. The nones were the fifth day of the month, except in March, May, July, and October, when the nones were the thirteenth day.

Honorem ei habuit, treated him honorably.

Non quasi victo, not as a conquered enemy.

volentem sibi ad pedes cadere non permisit, sed juxta se in sellâ collocavit. Macedonibus et Illyriis hæc leges datæ sunt, ut liberi essent, et dimidium eorum tributorum præstarent, quæ regibus præstitissent; ut appareret, populum Romanum pro æquitate magis quàm pro avaritiâ dimicare: atque in conventu infinitorum populorum Paulus hæc pronunciavit; et legationes multarum gentium, quæ ad eum venerant, magnificentissimo pavit convivio, dicens, ejusdem hominis esse debere, et bello vincere, et convivii apparatu elegantem esse.

Mox septuaginta civitates Epiri, quæ rebellârant, cepit; prædam militibus distribuit. Romam cum ingenti pompâ rediit in nave Persei, quæ inusitatæ magnitudinis fuisse traditur, adeò ut sexdecim ordines habuisse dicatur remorum. Triumphavit autem magnificentissimè in curru aureo, cum duobus filiis utroque latere astantibus: ducti sunt ante currum duo regis filii, et ipse Perseus, quadraginta quinque annos natus. Post eum etiam Caius Anicius de Illyriis triumphavit: Gentius cum fratre et filiis ante currum ductus est. Ad hoc spectaculum multarum gentium reges Romam venerunt; inter alios etiam venit Attalus atque Eumenes, Asiæ reges, atque Prusias Bithyniæ; magno honore accepti sunt, et, permittente senatu, dona, quæ attulerant, in capitolio posuerunt. Prusias etiam, filium suum, Nicomedem senatui commendavit. H

Insequenti anno Lucius Memmius in Hispania bene pugnavit. Marcellus postea consul res ibidem prosperè gessit.

Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem suscipitur, sexcentesimo et altero anno ab urbe conditâ, Lucio Manlio Censorino et Marco Manilio consulibus, anno quinquagesimo primo postquam secundum Punicum bellum transactum erat. Hi profecti Carthaginem oppugnaverunt. Contra eos Asdrubal, dux Carthaginensium, dimicabat:

Esse debere, that it ought to
be the talent.

Ordines, rows.
Hi, the consuls.

Famea, dux alius, equitatu præerat Carthaginiensium. Scipio tunc, Scipionis Africani nepos, tribunus ibi militabat, cujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat; nam et paratissimus ad dimicandum, et consultissimus habebatur. Itaque per eum multa prosperè gesta sunt: neque quidquam magis vel Asdrubal vel Famea vitabant, quàm contra eam Romanorum partem pugnam committere, ubi Scipio dimicabat.

Per idem tempus Masinissa, rex Numidarum, per annos sexaginta ferè amicus populi Romani, anno vitæ suæ nonagesimo septimo mortuus est, quadraginta quatuor filiis relictis. Scipionem divisorem regni inter filios esse jussit.

Cùm igitur clarum Scipionis nomen esset, juvenis adhuc consul est factus, et contra Carthaginem missus. Is eam cepit ac diruit: spolia ibi inventa, quæ de variarum civitatum excidiis Carthago collegerat, et ornamenta urbium, civitatibus Siciliæ, Italiæ, et Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscebant. Ita Carthago, septingentesimo anno postquam condita erat, deleta est. Scipio nomen, quod avus ejus acceperat, meruit, scilicet, ut propter virtutem etiam ipse Africanus Junior vocaretur.

Interim in Macedoniâ quidam Pseudo-Philippus arma movit, et Romanum prætorem, Publium Juvencium, contra se missum, ad internecionem vicit. Post eum Quintus Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romanis contra Pseudo-Philippum missus est, et, viginti quinque millibus ex militibus

Committere pugnam, to fight.

Juvenis adhuc, being still a young man. When Scipio was elected consul, he was only thirty-six years of age, although the laws prohibited any man from holding this office till he had attained the age of forty-three years.

Spolia ibi &c. the construction; *Reddidit civitatibus Siciliæ, Italiæ, et Africæ, spolia ibi in-*

venta, quæ spolia Carthago collegerat de excidiis variarum civitatum, et ornamenta urbium, quæ recognoscebant esse sua.

Deleta est, Carthage was destroyed 147 years before the Christian era.

Pseudo-Philippus, a man who pretended to be descended from Philip, king of Macedon.

Ad internecionem, with very great slaughter.

ejus occisis, Macedoniam recepit; ipsum etiam Pseudo-Philippum in potestatem suam redegit. ~

~ Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitati, propter injuriam legatorum Romanorum. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt, Africani ex Africâ, ante cujus currum ductus est Asdrubal; Metelli ex Macedoniâ, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudo-Philippus dicitur; Mummii ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea, et pictæ tabulæ, et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamēta prælata sunt.

Iterum in Macedoniâ Pseudo-Perseus, qui se Persei filium esse dicebat, collectis servis, rebellavit; et cū septemdecim armatorum millia haberet, a Tremellio quæstore superatus est.

Eodem tempore Metellus in Celtiberiâ apud Hispanos egregias res gessit. Successit ei Quintus Pompeius. Nec multo post Quintus quoque Cæpio ad idem bellum missus, quod quidam Viriatus contra Romanos in Lusitaniâ gerebat; quo metu Viriatus a suis interfectus est, cū quatuordecim annos Hispanias adversum Romanos movisset. Pastor primò fuit, mox latronum dux, postremò tantos ad bellum populos concitavit, ut assertor contra Ro-

Corinthiis, against the inhabitants of Corinth, an ancient, celebrated, and wealthy city of Achaia in Greece, founded by Sisyphus, son of Æolus, in the year of the world 2616, and burnt to the ground by the Romans A. C. 146. It was afterwards rebuilt by Julius Cæsar and called after its former name, but it is now called Corinto or Corinto, and by the Turks, who have obtained possession of it, Gereme.

Propter injuriam, on account

of the affront: the Corinthians first insulted the Roman ambassadors, and afterwards beat them.

Africani, triumphus is understood before *Africani, Metelli, and Mummii*.

Celtiberiâ, Celtiberia, a part of Spain now called Arragon.

Lusitaniâ, Lusitania, a province of ancient Spain, now the kingdom of Portugal.

Quo metu, through fear of whom.

manos Hispaniæ putaretur ; et cùm interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpione consule peterent, responsum est, nunquam Romanis placuisse, imperatorem a suis militibus interfici.

Quintus Pompeius deinde consul a Numantinis, quæ Hispaniæ civitas fuit opulentissima, superatus, pacem ignobilem fecit. Post eum Caius Hostilius Mancinus consul iterum cum Numantinis pacem fecit infamem, quam populus et senatus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi, ut in illo, quem auctorem fœderis habebant, injuriam soluti fœderis vindicarent. Post tantam igitur ignominiam, quâ a Numantinis bis Romani exercitus fuerant subjugati, Publius Scipio Africanus secundum consul factus, et ad Numantiam missus est. Is primum militem, vitiosum et ignavum, exercendo magis quàm puniendo, sinè aliquâ acerbitate correxit. Tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditionem accepit. Postremò ipsam Numantiam, diu obsessam, fame confecit, et a solo evertit : reliquam provinciam in fidem accepit.

² Eo tempore Attalus, rex Asiæ, frater Eumenis, mortuus est, hæredemque populum Romanum reliquit. Ita imperio Romano per testamentum Asia accessit.

Mox etiam Decimus Junius Brutus de Gallæcis et Lusitanis triumphavit magnâ gloriâ ; et Publius Scipio Africanus de Numantinis secundum triumphum egit, quarto decimo anno postquam priorem de Africâ egerat.

Motum interim in Asiâ bellum est ab Aristonico, Eumenis filio, qui ex concubinâ susceptus fuerat : is Eumenes frater Attali fuerat. Adversus eum missus est Publius Licinius Crassus. Habuit infinita regum auxilia, nam

A Numantinis, by the Numantines, the inhabitants of Numantia.

Ut in illo &c. the construction ; *Ut vindicarent injuriam soluti fœderis in illo, quem habe-*

bant auctorem fœderis.

Militem, the army.

Gallacis, the Gallæci, a people inhabiting the province of Gallicia in Spain.

et, Bithyniæ rex, Nicomedes Romanos juvit, et Mithridates Ponticus, cum quo postea bellum gravissimum fuit, et Ariarathes Cappadox, et Pylæmenes Paphlagon. Victus est tamen Crassus, et in prælio interfectus; caput ejus Aristonico oblatum est, corpus Smyrnæ sepultum. Postea Perpenna, consul Romanus, qui successor Crasso veniebat, auditâ belli fortunâ, ad Asiam celeravit; et, acie victum, Aristonicum, apud Stratonicen civitatem, quò fugerat, fame ad deditionem compulit. Aristonicus jussu senatûs Romæ in carcere strangulatus, triumphari enim de eo non poterat, quia Perpenna apud Pergamum rediens diem obierat. ~

Lucio Cæcilio Metello et Tito Quintio Flaminio consulibus, Carthago in Africâ jussu senatûs reparata est, quæ nunc manet, annis duobus et viginti postquam a Scipione fuerat eversa. Deducti eò sunt cives Romani.

Anno sexcentesimo vicesimo septimo ab urbe conditâ, Caius Cassius Longinus et Sextus Domitius Calvinus consules Gallis Transalpinis bellum intulerunt, et Arvernorum nobilissimæ tum civitati atque eorum regi, Bituito;

Mithridates, there were several kings of Pontus of this name.

Ponticus, rex understood. Pontus was a kingdom of Asia Minor, situated near the Euxine sea. It was conquered by Julius Cæsar and became a Roman province.

Paphlagon, a native of Paphlagonia, a country of Asia Minor, separated by the river Halys from Cappadocia. Its modern name is Penderachia.

Smyrnæ, of Smyrna, a celebrated city and sea-port town of Ionia in Asia Minor.

Stratonicen, Stratonice, a town of Caria in Asia Minor at

the foot of Mount Athos, now become a Macedonian colony. Its modern name is Franco Castro.

Pergamum, Pergamus, or Pergam, or, as it is now called, Bergamo, a town of Mysia in Asia Minor, on the banks of the river Caycus or Garmasti. It was the capital of the kingdom of Pergamus.

Diem obierat, had died.

Transalpinis, beyond the Alps, a range of lofty mountains separating France from Italy.

Arvernorum, of the Arverni, the ancient inhabitants of that part of Gaul, which is now called Auvergne.

infinitamque multitudinem juxta Rhodanum fluvium interfecerunt. Præda ex torquibus Gallorum ingens Romam perlata est. Bituitus se Domitio dedit, atque ab eo Romam ductus est; magnæque gloriâ consules ambo triumphârunt.

Marco Porcio Catone et Quinto Marco Rege consulibus, sexcentesimo trigesimo anno et tertio ab urbe conditâ, Narbona in Galliâ colonia deducta est. Post a Lucio Metello et Quinto Mucio Scævola consulibus de Dalmatiâ triumphatum est.

Ab urbe conditâ anno sexcentesimo trigesimo quinto, Caius Cato consul Scordiscis intulit bellum, ignominiosèque pugnavit.

Caio Cæcilio Metello et Cnæo Carbone consulibus, duo Metelli fratres, eodem die, alterum ex Thracia, ex Sardiniâ alterum, triumphum egerunt: nunciatumque Romæ est, Cimbros e Galliâ in Italiam transisse.

Publio Scipione Nasicâ et Lucio Calpurnio Bestiâ consulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidarum regi, bellum illatum

Rhodanum, the Rhone, a large and rapid river of France, which rises in a part of the Alps near Switzerland, and falls into the Mediterranean sea about thirty miles from Marseilles.

Narbona, to Narbo or, as it is now called, Narbonne. This city became the capital of a large province in Gaul, to which it gave the name of Gallia Narbonensis.

Catone, Cato, the censor, one of the Porcian family, distinguished for his temperance, inflexible integrity, and learning: he was the great grandfather of the illustrious Marcus Cato.

Dalmatiâ, Dalmatia, a part

of Illyricum near the Adriatic sea.

Scordiscis, against the Scordisci, a cruel and uncivilized people of Pannonia and Thrace.

Duo Metelli, &c. the construction; *Duo fratres Metelli egerunt triumphum eodem die, alterum triumphum ex Thracia, alterum ex Sardiniâ.*

Cimbros, that the Cimbri, a courageous but uncivilized and wandering people of Germany.

Jugurthæ, against Jugurtha. This bold and ambitious general was the nephew of Micipsa, king of Numidia, who received him into his family at an early age, educated him as his own child, and at his death appointed him with his two sons, Adher-

est, quòd Adherbalem et Hiempsalem, Micipsæ filios, fratres suos, reges, et populi Romani amicos, interemisset. Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia, corruptus regis pecuniâ, pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senatu reprobata est. Postea contra eundem insequenti anno Spurius Albinus Posthumius profectus est: is quoque per fratrem ignominiosè contra Numidas pugnavit.

Tertiò missus Quintus Cæcilius Metellus consul, exercitum, ingenti severitate et moderatione correctum, cùm nihil in quenquam cruentum faceret, ad disciplinam Romanam reduxit. Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit: et cùm jam bello finem impositurus esset, successum est ei a Caio Mario. Is Jugurtham et Bocchum, Mauritanix regem, qui auxili-

bal and Hiempsal, successor to his kingdom. Scarcely however had Jugurtha been raised to this authority, when he began to aspire at reigning alone; and having slain Hiempsal, he stripped Adherbal of his possessions and obliged him to seek for safety at Rome. To revenge his injuries, the Romans immediately declared war against the guilty usurper, who, after having carried on war with them for five years, was at length delivered into their hands by the treachery of Bocchus, his father-in-law, and soon after was either strangled or died with hunger in one of the Roman prisons.

Fratres suos, his near relations, his cousins.

Per fratrem, by his brother Aulus, who attacked Jugurtha in the absence of Spurius Albinus and was defeated.

Tertiò missus &c. the construction; *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus consul, missus tertiò*, id est dux tertius, *reduxit ad Romanam disciplinam exercitum, correctum ingenti severitate et moderatione, cùm faceret nihil cruentum in quenquam militem.*

Cùm, although.

Successum est ei, he was succeeded.

Caio Mario, Caius Marius, a Roman general, remarkable for his success in war, his ambition, and his cruelty. Although he was the son of a peasant, he raised himself by his talents, and by sedition and intrigue, to the highest honors in the state, and was a seventh time consul when he died.

Mauritanix, of Mauritania, a country in the western part of Africa containing the present kingdoms of Fez and Morocco.

um Jugurthæ ferre cœperat, pariter superavit: aliquanta et ipse oppida Numidiæ cepit, belloque terminum posuit, capto Jugurthâ per quæstorem suum Cornelium Syllam, ingentem virum, tradente Boccho Jugurtham, qui pro eo antè pugnaverat.

A Marco Junio Silano, collegâ Quinti Metelli, Cimbri in Galliâ, et a Minutio Rufo in Macedoniâ Scordisci et Triballi, et a Servilio Cæpione in Hispaniâ Lusitani, victi sunt; et duo triumphî de Jugurthâ, primus per Metellum, secundus per Marium, acti sunt. Ante curram tamen Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est catenatus, et mox jussu consulis in carcere strangulatus.

LIBER QUINTUS.

DUM bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham geritur, Romani consules, Marcus Manilius et Quintus Cæpio, a Cimbris, et Teutonibus, et Tigurinis, et Ambronibus, quæ erant Germanorum et Gallorum gentes, victi sunt juxta flumen Rhodanum; et, ingenti interneccione attriti, etiam castra sua et magnam partem exercitus perdiderunt. Timor Romæ grandis fuit, quantus vix Annibalis tempore Punicis bellis, ne iterum Galli Romam venirent. Ergo Marius, post victoriam Jugurthinam, secundum consul

Cornelium Syllam, Cornelius Sylla, a Roman general, the rival of Marius, and distinguished, like him, by his great and numerous victories, his barbarity, tyranny, and ambition.

Tradente Boccho, the ablative absolute.

Triballi, a people of Thrace.

Eutrop.

Acti sunt, were celebrated.

Attriti, weakened.

Quantus vix &c. the fear of the Romans was scarcely so great in the time of Annibal in the Punic wars.

Post victoriam Jugurthinam, after the victory over Jugurtha.

E

est factus, bellumque ei contra Cimbros et Teutones decretum est. Tertiò quoque ei et quartò delatus est consulatus, quia bella cum Cimbris protrahabantur; sed in quarto consulatu collegam habuit Quintum Lutatium Catulum. Cum Cimbris itaque conflixit, et duobus præliis ducenta millia cepit et, ducem eorum, Teutobodum; propter quod meritum, absens quintum consul est factus.

Interea Cimbri et Teutones, quorum copia adhuc infinita erat, ad Italiam transierunt. Iterum a Caio Mario et Quinto Catulo contra eos dimicatum est, sed a Catuli parte felicius; nam eo prælio, quod simul ambo gesserunt, centum quadraginta millia aut in pugna aut in fuga cæsa sunt, et sexaginta millia capta. Romani milites ex utroque exercitu trecenti perierunt. Tria et triginta signa Cimbris sublata sunt; ex his exercitus Marii duo reportavit, Catuli exercitus triginta et unum. Is belli finis fuit: triumphus utrique decretus est.

Sexto Julio Cæsare et Lucio Marcio Philippo consulibus, sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe condita, cum prope alia omnia bella cessassent, in Italiâ gravissimum bellum Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique moverunt: qui, cum annis numerosis jam populo Romano obedirent, tum libertatem sibi æquam asserere cœperunt. Perniciosum admodum hoc bellum fuit. Publius Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; Cæpio, nobilis juvenis; et Porcius Cato, alius consul. Duces autem adversus Romanos Picentibus et Marsis fuerunt Titus Vietius, Hierus Asinius, Titus Herennius, Aulus Cluentius. A Romanis bene contra eos pugnatum est a Caio Mario, qui sexies consul fuerat, et a Cnæo Pompeio, maximè tamen a Lucio Cornelio Syllâ, qui inter alia facta egregia ita Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis fudit, ut ex suis nec unum

Absens, although absent from Rome.

Utrique, consuli understood.

Marsi, a people, who came from Germany and settled near

the lake Fucinus or Celano in Italy.

Peligni, the inhabitants of a part of Italy near the Marsi.

amitteret. Quadriennio, cum gravi tamen calamitate, hoc bellum tractum est : quinto demum anno finem accepit per Lucium Cornelium Syllam consulem, cùm antea in eodem bello ipse multa strenuè prætor gessisset.

Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo secundo primum Romæ bellum civile Caius Marius, sexies consul, dedit ; nam cùm Sylla consul contra Mithridatem gesturus bellum, qui Asiam et Achaiam occupaverat, mitteretur, isque exercitum in Campaniâ paulisper teneret, ut belli socialis, de quo diximus, quod intra Italiam gestum fuerat, reliquæ tollerentur, Marius affectavit, ut ipse ad bellum Mithridaticum mitteretur : quâ re Sylla commotus cum exercitu ad urbem venit. Illic contra Marium et Sulpicium dimicavit : primus urbem Romam ingressus est ; Sulpicium interfecit ; Marium fugavit ; atque ita consilibus ordinatis in futurum annum Cnæo Octavio et Lucio Cornelio Cinnâ, ad Asiam profectus est. Mithridates enim, qui Ponti rex erat, atque Armeniam Minorem et totum Ponticum mare in circuitu cum Bosphoro tenebat,

Prætor, when prætor.

Dedit, occasioned.

Primus, he was the first Roman who entered the city as an enemy ; or the expression may be designed to intimate, that Sylla entered Rome before he fought and routed the consuls.

In futurum annum, for the succeeding year.

Atque Armeniam &c. and possessed Armenia Minor and the whole circumference or coast of the Pontic sea, with the Bosphorus.

Armeniam, Armenia, a large country of Asia, divided into two parts, Armenia Major and Armenia Minor, the former of which is now called Turcomania or Turconia, and the latter Aladulia.

Ponticum mare, the Euxine sea, a celebrated sea between Asia and Europe. It is called the Black sea by the moderns, on account of the thick and dark fogs, which generally hang over it.

Bosphoro, the Bosphorus or Bosporus, two narrow straits between Europe and Asia, one of which, formerly called the Cimmerian Bosphorus and now the straits of Caffa, joined the Palus Mæotis to the Euxine sea ; and the other, which was denominated by the ancients the Thracian Bosphorus and now bears the name of the strait of Constantinople, made a communication between the Euxine sea and the Propontis or sea of Marmora.

primò Nicomedem, amicum populi Romani, Bithyniâ voluit expellere; senatuique mandavit, bellum se ei propter injurias, quas passus fuerat, illaturum. A senatu responsum est Mithridati, si id faceret, quòd et ipse bellum a Romanis pateretur. Quâ re iratus, Cappadociam statim occupavit, et ex eâ Ariobarzanem, regem et amicum populi Romani, fugavit. Mox etiam Bithyniam invasit et Paphlagoniam, pulsus ex eâ regibus, amicis populi Romani, Pylæmene et Nicomede. Inde ad Ephesum contendit; et per omnem Asiam literas misit, ut ubicumque inventi essent cives Romani, uno die occiderentur.

Interea etiam Athenæ, civitas Achaïæ, ab Aristone Atheniensi Mithridati tradita est. Miserat enim jam ad Achaïam Mithridates Archelaum, ducem suum, cum centum viginti millibus equitum ac peditum, per quem etiam reliqua Græcia occupata est. Sylla Archelaum apud Piræum non longè ab Athenis obsedit, ipsamque urbem cepit. Postea commisso prælio contra Archelaum, ita eum vicit, ut ex centum viginti millibus vix decem superessent Archelao, et ex Syllæ exercitu quatuordecim tantum ho-

Senatuique mandavit &c. the construction; *Mandavitque senatui, se illaturum esse bellum ei propter injurias, quas passus fuerat.*

Ipse bellum pateretur, war should be declared against Mithridates himself in defence of Nicomedes.

Ephesum, Ephesus, a celebrated city of Ionia in Asia Minor. It is now reduced to a mean village called Ajasalouc.

Athenæ, Athens, a city of Attica in Greece, celebrated throughout the world for the polished manners, learning, and military talents, of its inhabitants. It was founded about 1556 years before the Christian

æra by Cecrops; and, in honor of its founder, it was styled Cecropia till, as the ancient historians assert, Minerva became its tutelar goddess, and gave it the name of Athens. It is now in the possession of the Turks, by whom the town standing among its ruins is called Setines.

Piræum, the Piræus or Piræus, now Porto-Lione, a celebrated harbor of Greece about three miles from Athens, with which city it was connected by two walls sixty feet high, one of which was built by Pericles, and the other by Themistocles.

Ipsam urbem, Athens.

mines interficerentur. Hâc pugnâ Mithridates cognitâ septuaginta millia lectissima ex Asiâ Archelao misit, contra quem Sylla iterum commisit. Primo prælio viginti millia hostium interfecta sunt, filiusque Archelai Diogenes: secundo omnes Mithridatis copiæ extinctæ sunt; Archelaus ipse triduo nudus in paludibus latuit. Hâc re cognitâ, Mithridates cum Syllâ de pace agere cœpit.

Interim eo tempore Sylla etiam Dardanos, Scordiscos, Dalmatas, et Mœsos partim vicit, alios in fidem accepit. Sed cùm legati a rege Mithridate, qui pacem petebant, venissent, non aliter se daturum Sylla esse respondit, nisi rex, relictis his quæ occupaverat, ad regnum suum rediisset. Postea tamen ad colloquium ambo venerunt; pax inter eos ordinata est, ut Sylla, ad bellum civile festinans, a tergo periculum non haberet; nam dum Sylla in Achaiâ atque Asiâ Mithridatem vicit, Marius, qui fugatus erat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt; et ingressi urbem Romam, nobilissimos ex senatu et consulares viros interfecerunt, multos proscripserunt; ipsius Syllæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulerunt; universus reliquus senatus ex urbe fugiens, ad Syllam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Ille in Italiam trajecit, bellum civile gesturus adversus Norbanum et Scipionem consules, et primo prælio contra Norbanum dimicavit non longè a Capuâ; tum septem millia ejus cecidit, sex millia cepit; centum viginti

Commisit, prælium understood.

Secundo, prælio understood.

Dardanos, the Dardani, the inhabitants of Dardania, a city of Troas in Phrygia.

Dalmatas, the Dalmatians, the inhabitants of Dalmatia, a province of Illyricum.

Mœsos, the Mæsi, the inhabitants of Mysia, a country of Asia Minor, divided into Mysia Major and Mysia Minor.

Sed cùm &c. the construction;

Sed cùm legati, qui petebant pacem, venissent a rege Mithridate ad Syllam, Sylla respondit, se non aliter daturum esse pacem, nisi rex Mithridates rediisset ad suum regnum, his regnis relictis, quæ occupaverat.

A tergo, in his rear.

Capuâ, Capua, the capital of Campania in Italy, founded by Capus, a Trojan, who came with Æneas into Italy.

Millia, militum understood.

quatuor suorum amisit. Inde etiam se ad Scipionem convertit, et ante prælium totum ejus exercitum sinè sanguine in deditionem accepit.

Sed cùm Romæ mutati consules essent, et Marius, Marii filius, ac Papirius Carbo consulatum accepissent, Sylla tamen contra Marium juniorem dimicavit; et, quindecim millibus ejus occisis, quadringentos de suis perdidit. Mox etiam et urbem ingressus est. Marium, Marii filium, Præneste persecutus, obsedit, et ad mortem compulit. Rursus pugnam gravissimam habuit contra Lamponium et Carinatem, duces partis Marianæ, ad portam Collinam. Septuaginta novem millia hostium in eo prælio contra Syllam fuisse dicuntur; duodecim millia se Syllæ dediderunt: cæteri in acie, in castris, in fugâ, insatiabili irâ victorum consumpti sunt. Cnæus quoque Carbo, consul alter, ab Arimino ad Siciliam fugit, et ibi per Cnæum Pompeium interfectus est: quem adolescentem Sylla, annos unum et viginti natum, cognitâ ejus industriâ, traditis ejus exercitibus præfecerat, ut secundus a Syllâ haberetur.

Occiso ergo Carbone, Pompeius Siciliam recepit. Transgressus inde ad Africam, Domitium, Marianæ partis ducem, et Hiarbam, regem Mauritanix, qui Domitio auxilium ferebat, occidit.

Post hæc Sylla de Mithridate ingenti gloriâ triumphavit. Cnæus etiam Pompeius, quod nulli Romanorum tributum erat, quartum et vicesimum annum agens, de Africâ triumphavit. Hunc finem habuerunt duo bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociale dictum, et civile: quæ ambo tractata sunt per annos decem; consumpserunt ultra centum quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulares viginti

Obsedit &c. he besieged him and constrained him to kill himself.

Partis Marianæ, of the party of Marius.

Collinam, Collina, one of the gates of Rome on Mount Quirinalis.

Quem adolescentem &c. the construction; *Quem adolescentem, natum unum et viginti annos, industriâ ejus cognitâ,* Sylla præfecerat exercitibus ejus traditis ei, ita ut haberetur secundus a Syllâ.

A Syllâ, to Sylla.

Italicum, bellum understood.

quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè trecentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

MARCO Æmilio Lepido, Quinto Catulo consulibus, cùm Sylla rempublicam composuisset, bella nova exarserunt, unum in Hispaniâ, aliud in Pamphiliâ et Ciliciâ, tertium in Macedoniâ, quartum in Dalmatiâ: nam Sertorius, qui partium Marianarum fuerat, timens fortunam cæterorum, qui interempti erant, ad bellum commovit Hispanias. Mis-

Ædilitios, men who had filled the office of ædile. The ædiles were officers appointed to superintend the repairs of the public buildings, to regulate the weights and measures, and to settle the prices of corn and provisions in general.

Marco Æmilio Lepido, Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, a Roman of an illustrious family. Although he was entirely destitute of military talents, he gained by artifice and intrigue considerable influence in the army, and after the defeat of Cæsar's murderers, he was made by the soldiers one of the triumvirs, between whom the empire was divided. He did not however long retain the station, to which he had been elevated. Augus-

tus, one of his colleagues, soon took advantage of his indolence and incapability, and obliged him to resign his power into his hands. After this degradation, he retired to Cerceii, a town on the coast of Latium, where he died. He was distinguished, like most of his contemporaries, for his cruelty, as well as for his ambition.

Pamphiliâ, Pamphilia, a province of Asia Minor, known originally by the name of Mopsopia. It now forms the western part of the province of Caramania.

Ciliciâ, Cilicia, a province of Asia Minor, now called Caramania, situated on the south of mount Taurus.

si sunt contra eum duces Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, filius ejus, qui Jugurtham regem vicit, et Lucius Domitius prætor. A Sertorii duce Hirtuleio Domitius occisus est. Metellus vario successu contra Sertorium dimicavit. Postea, cùm impar pugnæ solus Metellus putaretur, Cnæus Pompeius ad Hispanias missus est. Ita, duobus ducibus adversis, Sertorius fortunâ variâ sæpe pugnavit. Octavo demum anno a suis occisus est, et finis ei bello datus per Cnæum Pompeium adolescentem et Quintum Metellum Pium; atque omnes propè Hispaniæ in ditionem populi Romani redactæ sunt.

Ad Macedoniam missus est Appius Claudius post consulatum. Levia prælia habuit contra varias gentes, quæ Rhodopam provinciam incolebant; atque ibi morbo mortuus est. Missus ei successor Cnæus Scribonius Curio post consulatum. Is Dardanos vicit; et usque ad Danubium penetravit; triumphumque meruit; et intra triennium finem bello dedit.

Ad Ciliciam et Pamphiliam missus est Publius Servilius ex consule, vir strenuus. Is Ciliciam subegit; Lyciæ

Impar pugnæ, unable to contend successfully with Sertorius.

Adversis, being opposed to him.

Pium, the Pious. Metellus obtained this surname on account of the sorrow, which he manifested during the banishment of his father.

Post consulatum, at the expiration of his consulship.

Rhodopam provinciam, Rhodopa or Rhodope, a province near Propontis or the sea of Marmora.

Danubium, the Danube, the largest river in Europe. It is said to rise in the southern part of Germany, and, after receiv-

ing in its course the waters of more than sixty rivers which flow into it, it runs into the Euxine sea. It was called by the Greeks throughout the whole of its course the Ister, but the Romans gave this name to that part of it only, which was between the Euxine and Illyricum; the other part they called the Danube.

Ex consule, after his consulship.

Lyciæ, of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor between Pamphilia and Caria, known among the ancients by the names of Mylias, Tremile, and Ogygiæ, but now called Aidinelli.

urbes clarissimas oppugnavit et cepit, in his Phaselidem, Olympum, Coricum Ciliciæ. Isauros quoque aggressus, in deditionem redegit, atque intra triennium bello finem dedit. Primus omnium Romanorum in Tauro iter fecit. Revertens triumphum accepit, at nomen Isaurici meruit.

Ad Illyricum missus est Cnæus Cosconius proconsul. Multam partem Dalmatiæ subegit; Salonas cepit; et, composito bello, Romam post biennium rediit.

Iisdem temporibus consul Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, Catuli collega, bellum civile voluit commovere; intra tamen unam æstatem motus ejus oppressus est. Ita uno tempore multi simul triumphi fuerunt, Metelli ex Hispaniâ, Pompeii secundus ex Hispaniâ, Curionis ex Macedoniâ, Servilii ex Isauriâ.

Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo septuagesimo sexto, Lucio Licinio Lucullo et Marco Aurelio Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomedes, rex Bithyniæ, et per testamentum populum Romanum fecit hæredem.

Mithridates, pace ruptâ, Bithyniam et Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta, apud Chalcedonem victus ab eo acie, etiam intra oppidum coactus est et obsessus. Sed cùm seinde Mithridates Cyzicum trans-

Phaselidem, Phaselis, once remarkable for being the residence of pirates.

Olympum, Olympus, a town on the coast of Lycia. The celebrated mountain of this name, now called Lacha or, Elbor, is in Macedonia.

Coricum, Coricus or, as it is now called, Curco, a town of Cilicia adjoining a mountain of the same name.

Isauros, the Isaurians, the inhabitants of Isauria, a country of Asia Minor near mount Taurus, now forming a part of Caramania.

Salonas, Salona or Salonæ, a town of Dalmatia. It is now reduced to a village, but still retains some traces of its original grandeur.

Metelli, triumphus understood.

Chalcedonem, Chalcedon, now called Calcitua or Kadi-Keni, once a large city of Bithynia, but now a mean village.

Cyzicum, to Cyzicum, the chief city of an island of the same name in the White sea or sea of Marmora. The town is still standing though in a reduced state, and is called Chisico Spiga.

tulisset, ut, Cyzico capto, totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter consul occurrit, ac dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoraretur, ipse a tergo obsedit, fameque consumpsit, et multis præliis vicit : postremò Byzantium, quæ nunc Constantinopolis est, fugavit. Navali quoque prælio duces ejus Lucullus oppressit. Ita unâ hyeme et æstate a Lucullo ad centum ferè millia hominum ex parte regis extincta sunt.

Anno urbis Romæ sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo Macedoniam provinciam Marcus Licinius Lucullus accepit, consobrinus Luculli, qui contra Mithridatē bellum gerebat : et in Italiâ novum bellum subitò commotum est. Octoginta enim et quatuor gladiatores, ducibus Spartaco, Chryso, et, Cœnomao, effracto Capuæ ludo, effugerunt ; et, per Italiam vagantes, penè non levius bellum in eâ, quàm Annibal moverat, paraverunt : nam multis ducibus et duobus simul Romanorum consulibus victis, sexaginta ferè millium armatorum exercitum congregaverunt ; victique sunt in Apuliâ a Marco Licinio Crasso præcon-
sule ; et post multas calamitates Italiæ, tertio anno bello huic finis imponitur.

Sexcentesimo octogesimo primo urbis conditæ anno, Publio Cornelio Lentulo et Cnæo Aufidio Oreste consulibus, duo tantùm gravia bella in imperio Romano erant, Mithridaticum et Macedonicum : hæc duo Luculli agebant, Lucius Lucullus et Marcus Lucullus. Lucius ergo Lucullus post pugnam Cyzicenam, quâ vicerat Mithridatem, et navalem, quâ duces ejus oppresserat, persecutus est eum ; et, receptâ Paphlagoniâ atque Bithyniâ, etiam regnum ejus invasit. Sinopen et Amisum, civitates Ponti

Obsedit, eum understood.

Byzantium fugavit, he pursued him to Byzantium, a celebrated city situated on the Thracian Bosphorus, founded A. C. 658. In A. D. 328, the emperor Constantine the Great made it the capital of the eastern Ro-

man empire, and called it Constantinople, which name it still retains.

Effracto &c. having broken open the theatre at Capua.

Sinopen, Sinope, now called Sinabe or Sinah.

nobilissimas, cepit. Secundo prælio, apud Cabira civitatem, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridates, cùm triginta millia lectissima regis a quinque Romanorum millibus vastata essent, Mithridates fugatus, et castra ejus direpta. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenuerat, eidem sublata est. Susceptus tamen est Mithridates post fugam a Tigrane, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriâ imperabat. Persas sæpe vicerat; Mesopotamiam occupaverat, et Syriam, et Phœnices partem. Ergo Lucullus, repetens hostem fugatum, etiam regnum Tigranis, qui Armeniis imperabat, ingressus est. Tigranocerta, civitatem Armeniæ nobilissimam, cepit; ipsum regem, cum

Cabira, Cabira, a city of Pontus.

Persas, the Persians, the inhabitants of Persia, a celebrated kingdom of Asia, which in its ancient state extended to Media on the north, to the Persian gulph on the south, to Carmania on the east, and to Susiana on the west. About 559 years before the Christian æra, the Persian empire was founded by Cyrus the Great, on the ruins of the empire of the Medes, and it soon included in its dominions all the countries between the Hellespont and the Indus, and between Arabia and Pontus. Its glory was however but of short duration. About A. C. 331, Alexander the Great totally subdued it, and it remained for 500 years subject to the power of the Greeks and Parthians. Persia was again erected into a kingdom, A. D. 229, by Artaxerxes, a common soldier, and continued an independent and extensive empire till about A. D. 660, when it

was finally conquered by the Saracens. The Persians were remarkable principally for their warlike spirit, for their ability to bear the excessive toils and labors of a military life, for their love of splendor, and for their superstition. They worshipped as deities the sun, moon, and stars, and even offered sacrifices to fire. Persepolis or, as its magnificent ruins are now called, Estakar or Tehelminar, was the capital of the ancient empire.

Mesopotamiam, Mesopotamia or, as it is now called, Diarbekr, a large and celebrated province of Asia situated between the Tigris and Euphrates.

Phœnices, of Phœnice or Phœnicia, an ancient country of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, near Palestine. Its principal cities were Tyre and Sidon. Its inhabitants were distinguished by their industry, by the excellence of their manufactures, and by their skill in navigation.

sexcentis millibus sagittariorum et armatorum venientem, octodecim millia militum habens, ita vicit, ut magnam partem Armeniorum deleverit. Inde Nisibin profectus, eam quoque civitatem cum regis fratre cepit. Sed hi, quos in Ponto Lucullus reliquerat cum exercitûs parte, ut regiones victas etiam Romanos tuerentur, negligenter se et avarè agentes, occasionem iterum Mithridati in Pontum irrumpendi dederunt, atque ita bellum renovatum est. Lucullo paranti, captâ Nisibi, contra Persas expeditionem, successor est missus.

Alter Lucullus, qui Macedoniam administrabât, Bessis Romanorum primus intulit bellum, atque eos ingenti prælio in Æmo monte superavit; oppidum Uscudamam, quod Bessi habitabant, eodem die, quo aggressus est, vicit; Cabylen cepit; usque ad Danubium penetravit. Inde multas super Pontum positas civitates aggressus est. Illic Apolloniam evertit, Calatin, Parthenopolin, Tomos, Istrum; Byziam omnem cepit; belloque confecto, Romam rediit. Ambo tamen triumphaverunt, Lucullus, qui contra Mithridatem pugnaverat, majori gloriâ, cùm tantorum regnorum victor rediisset.

Nisibin, Nisibis, a city of Mesopotamia, which was generally considered, during the reign of the Roman emperors, as the barrier between the Roman and the Persian empires.

Ut regiones &c. the construction; *Ut tuerentur victas regiones et etiam Romanos, agentes se negligenter et avarè, dederunt occasionem iterum Mithridati irrumpendi in Pontum.*

Bessis, against the Bessi, a people of Thrace, who subsisted chiefly by rapine.

Æmo, Æmus or Hæmus, a mountain which separates Thrace

from Thessaly.

Uscudamam, *Cabylen*, *Apolloniam*, *Calatin*, *Istrum*, *Byziam*, Uscudama, Cabylen, Apollonia, Calatis, Ister or Istropolis, and Byzia, towns of Thrace.

Parthenopolin, Parthenopolis, a city of Macedon.

Tomos, Tomos, or Tomis, or, as it is now called, Temiswaer, a city on the western shores of the Euxine sea, the capital of lower Mœsia.

Lucullus, triumphavit understood.

Cùm, because.

Confecto bello Macedonico, manente Mithridatico, quod, recedente Lucullo, rex collectis auxiliis reparaverat, bellum Creticum ortum est; ad id missus Cæcilius Metellus, ingentibus præliis intra triennium omnem provinciam cepit; appellatusque est Creticus, atque ex insulâ triumphavit. Quo tempore Libya quoque Romano imperio per testamentum Apionis, qui rex ejus fuerat, accessit, in quâ inclytæ civitates erant, Berenice, Ptolemais, et Cyrene.

Dum hæc geruntur, piratæ omnia maria infestabant, ita ut navigatio Romanis, toto orbe victoribus, sola tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cnæo Pompeio decretum est, quod intra paucos menses ingenti felicitate et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum etiam contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem; quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniâ Minore nocturno prælio vicit, castra diripuit, quadraginta millibus ejus occisis; viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit, et duos centuriones. Mithridates cum uxore fugit, duobus comitibus; neque multò post, cum in suos sæviret, Pharnacis, filii sui, seditione apud milites ad mortem coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc finem habuit Mithridates; periit autem apud Bosphorum, vir ingentis industriæ consiliique. Regnavit annos sexaginta; vixit septuaginta duos; contra Romanos bellum habuit annos quadraginta.

Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit: ille se ei dedit; in castra Pompeii sexto decimo milliario ab Artaxatâ venit; ac diadema suum, cum procubuisset ad

Manente Mithridatico, the war with Mithridates still continuing.

Bellum Creticum, the war with Crete, a large island in the Mediterranean sea, now called Candia.

Libya, Libya, properly a kingdom of Africa between Egypt and Tripoli, but under this name
Eutrop.

the whole of Africa is more frequently comprehended.

Cyrene, Cyrene or, as it is now called, Corzano, a celebrated city of Libya, built by Battus, a Lacedæmonian, A. C. 630.

Artaxatâ, Artaxata, the capital of upper Armenia, afterwards called Neronea in honor

genua Pompeii, in manibus ejus collocavit, quod ei Pompeius reposuit; honorificèque eum habitum, regni tamen parte mulctavit et grandi pecuniâ; adempta est ei Syria, Phœnice, Sophene; sex millia præterea talentorum argenti, quæ populo Romano daret, quia bellum sinècausâ Romanis commovisset.

Pompeius mox etiam Albanis bellum intulit, et, eorum regem, Orodem ter vicit; postremò per epistolas et munera rogatus, veniam ei ac pacem dedit. Iberiæ quoque regem, Arthacem vicit acie, et in deditionem accepit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro, Galatiæ regi, donavit, quia socius belli Mithridatici fuerat. Attalo et Philæmeni Paphlagoniam reddidit. Aristarchum Colchis regem imposuit. Mox Ituræos et Arabes vicit: et cùm venisset in Syriam, Se-

of Nero. Its modern name is Teflis.

Sophene, Sophene, a country of upper Armenia, on the borders of Mesopotamia.

Iberia, of Iberia, a country of Asia situated between the Euxine sea and Albania.

Galatiæ, of Galatia or Gallogræcia, a country of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Cappadocia, on the west by Phrygia, Bithynia, and Pontus, on the south by Pamphylia, and on the north by the Euxine sea. It received its name from the Gauls, who, after having sacked Rome under Brennus, directed their course eastward, and settled among the Greeks in this country.

Colchis, the Colchians, the inhabitants of Colchis or Colchos, a country of Asia between Pontus, Armenia, the Euxine sea, and Iberia. Its present name is Mingrelia.

Ituræos, the Ituræans, the warlike inhabitants of Ituræa, a country of Palestine.

Arabes, the Arabians or Arabs, the inhabitants of Arabia, a large country of Asia, divided into three parts, Arabia Felix or the happy, Arabia Petræa or the stony, and Arabia Deserta or the desert. The Arabs are descended from Ishmael, a son of Abraham; and, agreeably to the prophecies concerning them in Genesis xvi, 12, and xvii, 20, they have ever been a great and numerous nation; dwelling in tents, and wandering from place to place; often attacking the people around them, and often attacked by them; frequently invaded and harassed, but never totally subdued. The sun, moon, and stars, departed heroes, serpents, and even stones are the objects of their worship.

Seleuciam, Seleucia, a city of

leuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate donavit, eò quòd regem Tigranem non recepisset. Antiochensibus obsides reddidit. Aliquantum agrorum Daphnensibus dedit, quòd locus ibi spatiosior fieret, delectatus amœnitate loci et aquarum abundantia. Inde ad Judæam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit; duodecim millibus Judæorum occisis; cæteris in fidem acceptis. His gestis, in Asiam se recepit, et finem antiquissimo bello dedit.

Syria. There were several cities of this name.

Antiochiæ, Antioch, a city of Syria, once celebrated for its beauty and the greatness of its population. There were several cities of this name.

Eò quòd, because.

Daphnensibus, to the inhabitants of Daphne, a grove or village in the suburbs of Antioch, consecrated to the worship of Diana and Apollo.

Judæam, Judæa, a celebrated country of Syria, the ancient land of the Jews, extending to Arabia on the east, to the Mediterranean on the west, to mount Lebanon on the north, and to mount Seir on the south. It is sometimes called Canaan, Palestine, and the Holy Land.

Hierosolymam, Jerusalem, or Salem, or Solyma, the chief city of Judæa. Before it was wrested from its original inhabitants by the Israelites, it was called Jebuz; its present possessors have named it Chutz or Gotz. This city has been rendered illustrious by the marks of the divine favor, which it long re-

ceived. While the rest of the world was sunk in the grossest idolatry, the knowledge of the true God was still preserved at Jerusalem; there most of the inspired prophets delivered their predictions and labored to reform their countrymen; there the gospel of Jesus Christ was first preached; and there the long-expected Messiah finished the work of man's salvation by dying on the cross. To punish the Jews for their impiety and wickedness, their city was often given up for a period into the hands of their enemies, but it was not wholly destroyed, till they had filled up the measure of their iniquities by crucifying the Son of God. After a long and miserable siege it was taken by Titus, on the eighth of September, A. D. 70, and made a heap of ruins. About sixty years after its destruction, a small city was built on its site, which, after having been in the possession of many different masters, is now under the power of the Ottoman Turks.

Marco Tullio Cicerone, Caio Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditâ sexcentesimo octogesimo nono, Lucius Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir sed ingenii praviissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit, cum quibusdam claris quidem sed audacibus viris. A Cicerone urbe expulsus est; socii ejus deprehensi in carcere strangulati sunt; ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse in prælio victus est et interfectus.

Sexcentesimo nonagesimo anno ab urbe conditâ, Decio Junio Silano et Lucio Murænâ consulibus, Metellus de Cretâ triumphavit; Pompeius de bello piratico et Mithridatico. Nulla unquam triumphi pompa similis fuit; ducti sunt ante ejus currum filius Mithridatis, filius Tigranis, Aristobulus, rex Judæorum; prælata ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum pondus. Hôc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio, Caius Julius Cæsar, qui postea imperavit, cum Lucio Bibulo consul est factus; decreta ei Gallia et Illyricum cum legionibus decem. Is primò vicit Helvetios, qui nunc Sequani appellantur; deinde, vincendo per bella gravissima, usque ad oceanum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis ferè novem omnem Galliam, quæ

Marco Tullio Cicerone, Marcus Tullius Cicero, a Roman statesman and the most eminent of all the Roman orators. After a long and honorable life devoted to the service of his countrymen, he fell a victim to the malice of Antony, who caused him to be assassinated A. C. 43, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Cæsar, Cæsar, a surname belonging properly to the Julian family at Rome, but after the death of Julius Cæsar assumed

by all the succeeding Roman emperors. Caius Julius Cæsar was distinguished for his great learning, as well as for his military talents and unbounded ambition. He was slain on the fifteenth of March, A. C. 44, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Imperavit, reigned over the Roman empire as emperor.

Helvetios, the Helvetii, the inhabitants of those parts of ancient Gaul, which are now called Switzerland, Franche Compté, and Burgundy.

inter Alpes, flumen Rhodanum, Rhenum, et oceanum est, et circuitu patet ad bis tricies centena millia passuum. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; et eos quoque victos, obsidibus acceptis, stipendiarios fecit. Galliæ autem tributi nomine annum imperavit sestertium quadringenties; Germanosque trans Rhenum aggressus, immanissimis præliis vicit. Inter tot successus ter malè pugnavit, apud Arvernos semel præsens, et absens in Germaniâ bis, nam, legati ejus duo, Titurius et Aurunculeius per insidias cæsi sunt.

Circa eadem tempora, anno urbis conditiæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo septimo, Marcus Licinius Crassus, collega Cnæi Pompeii Magni in consulatu secundo, contra Parthos missus est; et cùm circa Carras contra omina et auspicia dimicasset, a Surenâ, Orodis regis duce, victus, ad postremum interfectus est, cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvene. Reliquiæ exercitûs per Caium Cassium quæstorem servatæ sunt, qui singulari animo perditas res tantâ virtute restituit, ut Persas, rediens trans Euphratem, crebris præliis vinceret.

✓ Hinc jam bellum civile successit, execrandum et lacrymabile, quo, præter calamitates quæ præliis acciderunt, etiam Romani nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim,

Rhenum, the Rhine, one of the largest rivers in Europe, dividing France from Germany.

Circuitu patet ad, extends in circumference.

Parthos, the Parthians, the inhabitants of Parthiâ, a celebrated country of Asia to the east of Media. This kingdom was founded by Arsaces, a man of obscure origin, about 250 years before the Christian æra, and retained its independence till A. D. 229, when it became

a province of Persia.

Carras, Carræ, called by the Jews Charan, a city of Mesopotamia.

Ad postremum, i. e. *postremò*.

Singulari animo, with uncommon skill.

Euphratem, the Euphrates, a celebrated river of Mesopotamia, which rises on mount Taurus in Armenia, joins the Tigris between Bagdat and Balsora, and flows with it into the Persian gulf.

rediens e Galliâ victor, cœpit deposcere alterum consulat-
tum, atque, cùm sinè dubietate aliquâ deferretur, contra-
dictum est a Marcello consule, a Bibulo, a Pompeio, a
Catone; jussusque, dimissis exercitibus, ad urbem redire:
propter quam injuriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congreg-
atos habebat, adversùm patriam cum exercitu venit.
Consules cum Pompeio, senatusque omnis, atque universa
nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et in Græciam transivit; apud
Epirum, Macedoniam, Achaïam, Pompeio duce, contra
Cæsarem bellum paravit.

Cæsar, vacuam urbem ingressus, dictatorem se fecit.
Inde Hispanias petiit. Ibi Pompeii exercitus validissimos
et fortissimos, cum tribus ducibus, Lucio Afranio, Marco
Petreio, Marco Varrone, superavit. Inde reversus, in
Græciam transivit. Adversùm Pompeium dimicavit;
primo prælio victus est et fugatus, evasit tamen, quia,
nocte interveniente, Pompeius sequi noluit; dixitque
Cæsar, nec Pompeium scire vincere, et illo tantùm die se
potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Palæophar-
salum, productis utrinque ingentibus copiis, dimicaverunt.
Pompeii acies habuit quadraginta millia peditum, equitum
in sinistro cornu septem millia, in dextro quingenta,
præterea totius Orientis auxilia, totamque nobilitatem,
innumeros senatores, prætorios, consulares, et qui mag-
norum jam populorum victores fuissent. Cæsar in acie
suâ habuit peditum non integra triginta millia, equites
mille. Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copię in unum neque
maiores, neque melioribus ducibus, convenerant, totum

Cùm sinè &c. when it was
bestowed on him without any
hesitation.

Dixitque Cæsar &c. the con-
struction; *Cæsarque dixit, Pom-
peium nec scire vincere, et se
potuisse superari tantum illo die.*

Thessaliâ, Thessaly, a pro-
vince of Greece, now called

Janna or Jauna.

Palæopharsalum, Pharsalus or,
as it is now called, Farsa, a
town of Thessaly; near it is
a large plain called Pharsalia.
The battle of Pharsalia was
fought on the twelfth of May,
A. C. 48.

In unum, locum understood.

terrarum orbem facilè subacturæ, si contra barbaros ducerentur. Pugnatum tamen est ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompeius, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat propter juvenilem ejus ætatem, acciperet auxilia, qui, fortunam magis quàm amicitiam secutus, occidit Pompeium; caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit; quo conspectu Cæsar etiam lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput et generi quondam sui.

Mox Cæsar Alexandriam venit; ipsi quoque Ptolemæus parare voluit insidias; quâ causâ regi bellum illatum est: victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum loricâ aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandria potitus, regnum Cleopatræ dedit, Ptolemæi sorori. Rediens inde, Cæsar, Pharnacem Mithridatis Magni filium, qui Pompeio in auxilium apud Thessaliam fuerat, rebellantem in Ponto et multas populi Romani provincias occupantem, vicit acie; postea ad mortem coegit. Inde Romam regressus, tertio se consulem fecit cum Marco Æmilio Lepido, qui ei magister equitum dictatori antè annum fuerat. Inde in Africam profectus est, ubi infinita nobilitas cum Jubâ, Mauritanie rege, bellum reparaverat. Duces autem Romani erant Publius Cornelius Scipio, ex genere antiquissimo Scipionis Africani, (hic etiam socer Magni Pompeii fuerat,) Marcus Petreius, Quintus Varus, Marcus Porcius Cato, Lucius Cornelius Faustus, Syllæ dictatoris filius. Contra hos commisso prælio, post multas dimicationes victor fuit. Cato, Scipio, Petreius, Juba, ipsi se occiderunt; Faustus, Pompeii gener, a Cæsare interfectus est.

Post annum Cæsar, Romam regressus, quartum se

Alexandriam, Alexandria, a city of Egypt, built A. C. 332, by Alexander the Great, and long celebrated for its opulence, commerce, extensive library,

and schools of astronomy, physics, and philosophy. The present town of Scanderoon is said to have been built on the ruins of Alexandria.

consulem fecit, et statim ad Hispanias est profectus, ubi, Pompeii filii, Cnæus et Sextus, ingens bellum reparaverant. Multa prælia fuerunt; ultimum prælium apud Mundam civitatem, in quo adeo Cæsar penè victus est, ut, fugientibus suis, se voluerit occidere, ne, post tantam rei militaris gloriam, in potestatem adolescentium, natus annos sex et quinquaginta, veniret. Denique, reparatis suis, vicit; et Pompeii filius major occisus est, minor fugit. Inde Cæsar, bellis civilibus toto orbe compositis, Romam rediit: agere insolentiùs cœpit, et contra consuetudinem Romanæ libertatis. Cùm ergo et honores ex suâ voluntate præstaret, qui a populo antea deferebantur, nec senatui ad se venienti assurgeret, aliaque regia ac penè tyrannica faceret, conjuratum est in eum a sexaginta vel ampliùs senatoribus equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos duo Bruti, ex eo genere Bruti qui primus Romæ consul est factus et reges expulerat, Caius Cassius, et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, cùm senatus die quâdam inter cæteros venisset ad curiam, tribus et viginti vulneribus confossus est.

LIBER SEPTIMUS.

ANNO urbis septingentesimo ferè ac nono, interfecto Cæsare, bella civilia reparata sunt; percussoribus enim Cæsaris senatus favebat; Antonius consul, partium Cæsaris, civili bello opprimere eos conabatur. Ergo turbatâ republicâ, multa Antonius scelera committens, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Missi ad eum persequendum duo consules, Pansa et Hirtius, et Octavianus, adolescens annos octodecim natus, Cæsaris nepos, quem ille testamento

Mundam, Munda, formerly a city, now a castle in Spain, six leagues from Malaga. Its present name is Mondego.
Partium, one of the adherents.

hæredem reliquerat, et nomen suum ferre jusserat; hic est, qui postea Augustus est dictus et rerum potitus. Quare profecti contra Antonium, tres duces vicerunt eum. Evenit tamen, ut victores consules ambo morerentur; quare tres exercitus uni Cæsari paruerunt.

Fugatus Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari magister equitum fuerat et tum copias militum grandes habebat, a quo susceptus est. Mox, Lepido operam dante, Cæsar cum Antonio pacem fecit; et quasi vindicaturus patris sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus est, extorsitque, ut sibi vigesimo anno consulatus daretur. Senatum proscripsit cum Antonio et Lepido, et rempublicam armis tenere cœpit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectores Cæsaris, ingens bellum moverunt: erant enim per Macedoniam et Orientem multi exercitus, quos occupaverunt. Profecti igitur contra eos, Cæsar Octavianus Augustus et Marcus Antonius (remanserat enim ad defendendam Italiam Lepidus) apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnaverunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar, periit tamen, dux nobilitatis, Cassius; secundo Brutus et infinita nobilitas, quæ cum illis bellum gesserat: ac sic inter eos divisa est respublica, ut Augustus Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam teneret, Antonius Asiam, Pontum, Orientem. Sed intra Italiam Lucius Antonius consul bellum civile commovit, frater ejus, qui cum Cæsare contra Brutum et Cassium dimicaverat: is apud Perusiam, Tusciæ civitatem, victus et captus est, neque occisus.

Interim a Sexto Pompeio, Cnæi Pompeii Magni filio, ingens bellum in Siciliâ commotum est, his, qui superfuissent ex partibus Bruti Cassique, ad eum confluentibus. Bellatum per Cæsarem Augustum Octavianum et Marcum

Antonium adversus Sextum Pompeium. Pax postremò convenit.

Eo tempore Marcus Agrippa in Aquitaniâ rem prosperè gessit : et Lucius Ventidius Bassus, irrumpentes in Syriam, Persas tribus præliis vicit. Pacorum, regis Orodii filium, interfecit eo ipso die, quo olim Orodes, Persarum rex, per ducem Surenam, Crassum occiderat. Hic primus de Parthis justissimum triumphum Romæ egit.

Interim Pompeius pacem rupit, et, navali prælio victus, fugiens ad Asiam, interfectus est.

Antonius, qui Asiam et Orientem tenebat, repudiâtâ sorore Cæsaris Augusti Octaviani, Cleopatram, reginam Ægypti, duxit uxorem. Contra Persas ipse etiam pugnavit : primis eos præliis vicit ; regrediens tamen fame et pestilentia laboravit, et, cùm instarent Parthi fugienti, ipse pro victo recessit. Hic quoque ingens bellum civile commovit, cogente uxore Cleopatrá, reginâ Ægypti ; dum cupiditate muliebri optat etiam in urbe regnare. Victus est ab Augusto navali pugná, clarâ et illustri, apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est ; ex quâ fugit in Ægyptum, et, desperatis rebus, cùm omnes ad Augustum transirent, ipse se interemit. Cleopatra sibi aspidem admisit, et veneno ejus extincta est. Ægyptus per Octavianum Augustum imperio Romano adjectus est, præpositusque ejus factus est Cnæus Cornelius Gallus ; hunc primum Ægyptus Romanum judicem habuit.

Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octavianus Augustus Romanam rediit duodecimo anno postquam consul fuerat. Ex eo rempublicam per quadraginta quatuor annos solus obtinuit ; antè enim duodecim annis cum Antonio et Lepido

Rem, the war.

Pro victo, as a defeated general.

Actium, Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus. In honor of this celebrated battle between him and Antony, Au-

gustus built on this promontory the city of Nicopolis, and instituted games to Apollo, called Actia.

Desperatis rebus, his affairs being desperate.

Ex eo, tempore understood.

tenuerat. Ita ab initio principatûs ejus usque ad finem, quinquaginta sex anni fuerunt. Obiit autem octogesimo sexto anno morte communi, in oppido Campaniæ Atellâ; Romæ in Campo Martio sepelitur; vir qui non immeritò ex maximâ parte deo similis est putatus, neque enim facîle ullus eo aut in bellis felicior fuit, aut in pace moderatior; quadraginta quatuor annos, quibus solus gessit imperium, civilissimè vixit, in cunctos liberalissimus, in amicos fidissimus, quos tantis evexit honoribus, ut penè æquaret fastigio suo. Nullo tempore ante eum res Romana magis floruit, nam, exceptis civilibus bellis, in quibus invictus fuit, Romano adjecit imperio Ægyptum, Cantabriam, Dalmatiam, sæpe ante victam sed penitus tunc subactam, Pannoniam, Aquitaniam, Illyricum, Rhætiâ, Vindelicos et Salassos in Alpibus, omnes Ponti maritimas civitates, in his nobilissimas Bosporum et Panticapæon. Vicit autem præliis Dacos; Germanorum ingentes copias cecidit;

Campo Martio, the Campus Martius, a large plain near Rome, dedicated to Mars. In this plain the public assemblies were held and foreign ambassadors received. It was also much resorted to by the Romans as a place for exercise and amusements.

Ex maximâ parte, in most respects.

Cantabriam, Cantabria, a province of Spain, now called Biscay.

Pannoniam, Pannonia, a country of Europe containing the modern provinces of Croatia, Carniola, Sclavonia, Bosnia, Hungary, and Austria.

Rhætiâ, Rhætia, a country on the north of Italy between the Alps and the Danube, di-

vided into Rhætia Prima and Rhætia Secunda. It included within its boundaries the present territory of the Grisons, Tyrol, and a part of Italy.

Vindelicos, the Vindelici, the inhabitants of Vindelicia, a country of Germany near the Danube, including within its boundaries a part of the modern provinces of Suabia and Bavaria.

Salassos, the Salassi, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, inhabiting a part of Italy now called Val D'Aousta.

Dacos, the Dacians, the inhabitants of Dacia, a kingdom of Germany, including Transylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia.

ipsos quoque trans Albim fluvium submovit, qui in Barbarico longè ultra Rhenum est: hoc tamen bellum per Drusum, privignum suum, administravit, sicut per privignum Tiberium alterum Pannonicum, quo bello trecenta millia captivorum ex Germaniâ transtulit, et super ripam Rheni in Galliâ collocavit. Armeniam a Parthis recepit. Obsides, quod nulli antea, Persæ ei dederunt. Reddiderunt etiam signa Romana, quæ Crasso victo ademerant. Scythæ et Indi, quibus antea Romanorum nomen incognitum fuerat, munera et legatos ad eum miserunt. Galatia quoque sub hõc provincia facta est, cùm antea regnum fuisset, primusque eam Marcus Lollius pro prætore administravit. Tanto autem amore etiam apud barbaros fuit, ut reges, populi Romani amici, in honorem ejus conderent civitates, quas Cæsareas nominarent, sicut in Mauritanîâ a rege Jubâ, et in Palæstinâ, quæ nunc est urbs clarissima. Multi autem reges ex regnis suis venerunt, et habitu Romano, togati scilicet, ad vehiculum vel equum ipsius currerunt. Moriens divus appellatus est. Rempublicam beatissimam Tiberio successorì reliquit, qui privignus ejus, mox gener, postremò adoptione filius fuerat.

Tiberius ingenti socordiâ imperium gessit, gravi crudelitate, scelestâ avaritiâ, turpi libidine; nam nusquam ipse pugnavit; bella per legatos suos gessit: quosdam reges, ad

Albim, the Albis, a river of Germany now called the Elbe.

Barbarico, the country of the barbarians.

Pannonicum, bellum understood.

Reddiderunt, Parthi understood.

Scythæ, the Scythians, the inhabitants of Scythia, an ancient country of immense extent, comprehending the modern kingdoms of Tartary,

Siberia, Russia in Asia, Muscovy, Poland, Sweden, Norway, and a part of Germany. The Scythians were a hardy, temperate, and virtuous, though a wandering and uncivilized people.

Indi, the Indians, the inhabitants of India, a large country of Asia, now called Hindostan.

Tanto amore, so much beloved.

Palæstinâ, Palestine, or Judæa.

se per blanditias evocatos, nunquam remisit, in quæ Archelaum Cappadocem, cujus etiam regnum in provinciæ formam redegit, et maximam civitatem appellari suo nomine jussit, quæ nunc Cæsarea dicitur, cum Mazaca antea vocaretur. Hic tertio et vigesimo imperii anno, ætatis octogesimo tertio, ingenti omnium gaudio, mortuus est in Campaniâ.

Successit ei Caius Cæsar, cognomento Caligula, Drusi privigni Augusti, et ipsius Tiberii nepos, sceleratissimus ac funestissimus, et qui etiam Tiberii dedecora purgaverit. Bellum contra Germanos suscepit; et ingressus Sueviam, nihil strenuè fecit. Cùm adversum cunctos ingenti avaritiâ, libidine, crudelitate sæviret, interfectus in palatio est, anno ætatis suæ trigesimo nono, imperii tertio, mense decimo, dieque octavo.

Post hunc Claudius fuit, patruus Caligulæ, Drusi, qui apud Moguntiacum monumentum habet, filius, cujus et Caligula nepos erat. Hic mediè imperavit, multa gerens tranquillè atque moderatè, quædam crudeliter atque insulsè. Britannicæ intulit bellum, quam nullus Romanorum post Julium Cæsarem attigerat; eâque devictâ per Cnæum Sentium et Aulum Plautium, illustres et nobiles viros, triumphum celebrem egit. Quasdam insulas etiam, ultra Britanniam in oceano positas, Romano imperio addidit, quæ appellantur Orcades; filioque suo Britannici nomen imposuit. Tam civilis autem circa quosdam amicos exstitit, ut etiam Plautium, nobilem virum, qui in expeditione Britannicâ multa ac egregia fecerat, triumphantem ipse prosequeretur, et conscendenti capitolium lævus in-

Et qui &c. and one, who by his more heinous crimes made the vices of Tiberius appear as nothing.

Sueviam, Suevia, a country of Germany between the Elbe and the Vistula, now called by the *Eutrop.*

Dutch *Schwazen*.

Moguntiacum, Moguntiacum, a city of Gaul.

Orcades, the Orkneys, a number of small islands near the coast of Scotland.

Lævus, on his left hand, as
G

cederet. Is vixit annos sexaginta quatuor; imperavit quatuordecim: post mortem consecratus est, divusque appellatus.

Successit huic Nero, Caligulæ, avunculo suo, simillimus, qui imperium Romanum et deformavit et diminuit; inusitatæ luxuriæ sumptuumque, ut qui, exemplo Caii Caligulæ, calidis et frigidis se lavaret unguentis; retibus aureis piscaretur, quæ blatteis funibus extrahebat. Infinitam partem senatûs interfecit. Bonis omnibus hostis fuit. Ad postremum se tanto dedecore prostituit, ut saltaret et cantaret in scenâ citharædico habitu et tragico. Parricidia multa commisit, fratre, uxore, matre interfectis. Urbem Romam incendit, ut spectaculi ejus imaginem cerneret, quasi olim Troja capta arserat.

In re militari nihil omnino ausus, Britanniam penè amisit; nam duo sub hâc nobilissima oppida capta illic atque eversa sunt. Armeniam Parthi sustulerunt, legionesque Romanas sub jugum miserunt. Duæ tamen provinciæ sub eo factæ sunt, Pontus Polemoniacus, cedente rege Polemone, et Alpes, Cottio rege defuncto.

Propter hoc Romanæ urbi execrabilis, ab omnibus simul destitutus, et a senatu hostis judicatus, quum quæreretur ad pœnam, (quæ pœna erat talis, ut, nudus per publicum ductus, furcâ capiti ejus insertâ, virgis usque ad mortem cæderetur, atque ita præcipitaretur de saxo,) e palatio fugit, et in suburbano se liberti sui, quod est inter Salariam et Nomentanam viam, ad quartum urbis milliarium, interfecit. Is ædificavit Romæ thermas, quæ antè

though he thought him deserving of greater honor than himself.

Ut qui, so that he even.

Pontus Polemoniacus, the kingdom of Pontus was divided into Pontus Galaticus, Pontus Polemoniacus, and Pontus Capadocius.

Propter hoc, on account of these vices.

Quæreretur ad pœnam, he was sought for to be led to execution.

Salariam et Nomentanam viam, two roads leading from Rome to the country of the Sabines.

Neronianæ dictæ, nunc Alexandrinæ appellantur. Obiit trigesimo et altero ætatis anno, imperii decimo quarto; atque in eo omnis familia Augusti consumpta est.

Huic Sergius Galba successit, antiquissimæ nobilitatis senator, cùm septuagesimum tertium annum ageret ætatis, ab Hispanis et Gallis imperator electus, mox ab universo exercitu libenter acceptus est; nam privata ejus vita insignis fuerat militaribus et civilibus rebus, sæpe consul, sæpe proconsul, frequenter dux in gravissimis bellis. Hujus breve imperium fuit, et quod bona haberet exordia nisi ad severitatem propensior videretur. Insidiis tamen Othonis occisus est imperii mense septimo in foro Romæ, sepultusque in hortis suis, qui sunt Aureliâ viâ non longè ab urbe Româ.

Otho, occiso Galbâ, invasit imperium, materno genere nobilior quàm paterno, neutro tamen obscuro. In privatâ vitâ mollis; in imperio documentum sui non potuit ostendere, nam cùm iisdem temporibus, quibus Otho Galbam occiderat, etiam Vitellius factus esset a Germaniacis exercitibus imperator, bello contra eum suscepto, cùm apud Bebriacum in Italiâ levi prælio victus esset, ingentes tamen copias haberet, sponte semetipsum occidit, petentibus militibus ne tam citò de belli desperaret eventu, cùm tanti non esse dixisset, ut propter eum civile bellum commoveretur. Voluntariâ morte obiit trigesimo et octavo ætatis anno, nonagesimo et quinto imperii die.

Dein Vitellius imperio potitus est, familiâ honoratâ magis quàm nobili, nam pater ejus non admodum clarè natus, tres tamen ordinarios gesserat consulatus. Hic cum multo dedecore imperavit, et gravi sævitiâ notabilis,

Consumpta est, was extinct.

Antiquissimæ nobilitatis, of a very ancient and noble family, the family of the Sulpitii.

Bebriacum, Bebriacum or, as it is now called, Caneto, a town in the duchy of Mantua in

Italy, between Cremona and Verona.

Tamen haberet, though he still had.

Tanti non esse, that he was not of so much consequence.

Ordinarios consulatus, regular

præcipuè ingluvie et voracitate, quippe cùm de die sæpe quartò vel quintò feratur epulatus. Notissima certè cœna memoriæ mandata est, quam ei Vitellius frater exhibuit, in quâ, super cæteros sumptus, duo millia piscium, septem avium millia apposita traduntur.

Hic, cùm Neroni similis esse vellet, atque id adeò præ se ferret, ut etiam exequias Neronis, quæ humiliter sepultæ fuerant, honoraret, a Vespasiani ducibus occisus est, interfecto priùs Sabino, Vespasiani imperatoris fratre, quem cum capitolio incendit. Interfectus autem, et cum magno dedecore tractus per urbem Romam publicè nudus, erectâ comâ et capite, subjecto ad mentum gladio, stercore in vultum et pectus ab omnibus obviis appetitus; postremò jugulatus, et in Tiberim dejectus, etiam communi caruit sepulturâ. Periit autem ætatis anno septimo et quinquagesimo, imperii mense octavo et die uno.

Vespasianus huic successit, factus apud Palæstinam imperator, princeps obscurè quidem natus sed optimis comparandus, privatâ vitâ illustris; ut qui a Claudio in Germaniam, deinde in Britanniam missus, tricies et bis cum hoste conflixerit; duas validissimas gentes, viginti oppida, insulam Vectam, Britanniae proximam, imperio Romano adjecerit. Romæ se in imperio moderatissimè gessit; pecuniæ tamen avidior fuit, ita ut eam nulli injustè auferret, quam cum omni diligentiae provisione colligeret, tamen studiosissimè largiebatur, præcipuè indigentibus; nec facilè ante eum cujusquam principis vel major est liberalitas comperta vel justior: placidissimæ

consulships. When a consul was elected at the usual time, and not appointed to the office in the middle of the year to supply the place of a deceased consul, his consulship was styled *ordinarius consulatus*.

De die, in the day.

Flaret id &c. aimed so openly at this.

Stercore, jacto understood.

Vectam, Vecta or Vectis, now called the Isle of Wight.

Placidissimæ, vir is understood before this word.

bonitatis, ut qui majestatis quoque contra se reos non facile puniret ultra exilii pœnam.

Sub hœc Judæa Romano accessit imperio, et Hierosolyma, quæ fuit urbs clarissima Palæstinæ. Achaiam, Lyciam, Rhodum, Byzantium, Samum, quæ liberæ ante hoc tempus fuerant, item Thraciam, Ciliciam, Tracheam Comagenam, quæ sub regibus amicis, in provinciarum formam redegit.

Offensarum et inimicitiarum immemor fuit ; convicia a causidicis et philosophis in se dicta, leniter tulit ; diligens tamen coercitor disciplinæ militaris. Hic cum Tito filio de Hierosolymis triumphavit.

Per hæc cùm senatui et populo, postremò cunctis, amabilis ac jucundus esset, profluvio ventris extinctus est in villâ propriâ circa Sabinos, annum ætatis agens sexagesimum nonum, imperii nonum et diem septimum ; atque inter divos relatus est.

Huic Titus filius successit, qui et ipse Vespasianus est dictus, vir omnium virtutum genere mirabilis, adeo ut amor et deliciæ humani generis diceretur. Facundissimus, bellicosissimus, moderatissimus ; causas Latinè egit ; poemata et tragœdias Græcè composuit. In oppugnatione Hierosolymorum sub patre militans, duodecim propugnatores duodecim sagittarum ictibus confixit. Romæ tantæ civilitatis in imperio fuit, ut nullum omnino puniret ; convictos adversum sese conjurationis ita dimiserit, ut in eâdem familiaritate, quâ antea, habuerit. Facilitatis tantæ fuit et liberalitatis, ut nulli quidquam negaret, et cùm ab amicis reprehenderetur, respondit, nullum tristem debere

Majestatis reos, persons convicted of treason.

Samum, Samos, an island in the Archipelago about five miles from the coast of Asia Minor, remarkable for a magnificent temple of Juno.

Comagenam, Comagena or Co-

magene, a part of Syria lying between the Euphrates and Mount Aman. Its capital was called Samosata.

Quæ, fuerant understood.

Causas Latinè egit, he pleaded causes in Latin.

ab imperatore discedere. Propterea cùm quâdam die in cœnâ recordatus fuisset, nihil se illo die cuiquam præstis-
 tisse, dixit, “O amici, hodie diem perdidit.” Hic Romæ
 amphitheatrum ædificavit, et quinque millia ferarum in
 dedicatione ejus occidit.

Per hæc inusitato favore dilectus, morbo periit in eâ,
 quâ pater, villâ, post biennium, menses octo, dies viginti,
 quàm imperator erat factus, ætatis anno altero et quadra-
 gesimo. Tantus luctus eo mortuo publicus fuit, ut omnes
 tanquam in propriâ doluerint orbitate. Senatus, obitu
 ipsius circa vesperam nuntiato, nocte irrupit in curiam,
 et tantas ei mortuo gratias laudesque congegessit, quantas
 nec vivo unquam egerat, nec præsentis. Inter divos rela-
 tus est.

Domitianus mox accepit imperium, frater ipsius junior,
 Neroni, aut Caligulæ, aut Tiberio similior, quàm patri vel
 fratri suo : primis tamen annis moderatus in imperio fuit ;
 mox ad ingentia vitia progressus libidinis, iracundiæ, cru-
 delitatis, avaritiæ, tantum in se odium concitavit, ut me-
 rita patris et fratris aboleret. Interfecit nobilissimos ex
 senatu. Dominum se et deum primus appellari jussit ;
 nullam sibi nisi auream et argenteam statuam in capitolio
 poni passus est. Consobrinos suos interfecit. Superbia
 quoque in eo execrabilis fuit.

Expeditiones quatuor habuit, unam adversus Sarmatas,
 alteram adversus Cattos, duas adversum Dacos. De

Pater, mortuus erat is under-
 stood.

In propriâ orbitate, they had
 lost a near relative of their
 own.

Sarmatas, the Sarmatians, the
 inhabitants of Sarmatia, an ex-
 tensive country situated partly
 in Europe and partly in Asia.
 Sarmatia in Europe included
 the modern kingdoms of Po-
 land, Russia, Lithuania and
 Crim Tartary Sarmatia in Asia

comprehended within its an-
 cient boundaries the countries
 now called Circassia and Great
 Tartary, and the states adjoining
 them. The Sarmatians were
 a brave and powerful, though
 an uncivilized people. They
 generally lived on their moun-
 tains without any fixed habi-
 tations, and subsisted chiefly
 by plunder.

Cattos, the Catti, a people of
 Germany.

Dacis Cattisque duplicem quidem triumphum egit; de Sarmatis solam lauream usurpavit. Multas quidem calamitates iisdem bellis passus est, nam in Sarmatiâ legiones ejus cum duce interfectæ, et a Dacis Appius Sabinus consularis et Cornelius Fuscus, præfectus prætorio, cum magnis exercitibus occisi sunt. Romæ quoque multa opera fecit, in his capitolium et forum transitorium, odeum, Porticus, Isium ac Serapium, et Stadium.

Verùm cùm ob scelera universis exosus esse cœpisset, interfectus est suorum conjuratione in palatio, anno ætatis quadragesimo quinto, imperii quinto decimo. Funus ejus, cum ingenti dedecore per Vespillones exportatum ignobiliter est sepultum.

Præfectus prætorio, a prefect ples of Isis and Serapis, celebrated deities of the Egyptians.
of the prætorian cohort.
Isium ac Serapium, the tem-

HISTORICAL

AND

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS.

BOOK I.

IN what year was Rome built ?

Why were the hundred counsellors, appointed by Romulus, called Senators

Who were the Sabines

From whom did Rome take its name

Where was the ancient city of Troja or Troy situated

How long did Romulus reign

What is an Olympiad

Who were the Veientes

By what means was Coriolanus prevailed on to withdraw the army of the Volsci from Rome

Who succeeded Romulus as king of Rome

Who first divided the year into months, and into how many months was it divided

How long did Numa Pompilius reign

Who was the third king of Rome

Who was the fourth king of Rome

Where was the city of Alba situated

For what purpose were the tribunes of the people created

Was the power, vested in a dictator, greater than that which the consuls possessed

Where was Tusculum situated, and what is its modern name

Who succeeded Ancus Marcius as king of Rome

Under what emperors did Eutropius live ?

Who was the founder of Rome

From whom was Romulus descended

Whose son was Mars said to be

On how many hills was Rome built

Who was Remus

What days were called by the Romans the calends of the months

How did the Romans find Cincinnatus employed when they went to invest him with the office of dictator

What was the Roman *toga prætexta*

Where was Campania

When did the computation of time by Olympiads begin

Who were the Senones

How was Camillus treated by his countrymen after he had taken the city Falisci

By whom was Rome delivered, after it had been taken by the Gauls under Brennus

By whom was the city Ostia built

Who was the fifth king of Rome

Of how many members did Priscus Tarquinius make the Roman senate consist

By whom was Priscus Tarquinius succeeded

What was the number of the Roman citizens in the reign of Servius Tullius

By whom was Servius Tullius slain

Who was the last king of Rome

What was the utmost extent of the Roman territory under its seven first kings

By whom was Tarquinius Superbus deprived of the supreme power

Why did the Romans place the supreme power in two consuls rather than in one

How long did the consuls continue in their office

Who were the first consuls

Why was Collatinus obliged to leave Rome

Who were the Latins

Where did the city Ostia stand

Who were the Volsci, and what was the name of their capital?

What were the inhabitants of Etruria sometimes called

Who was Lucretia

QUESTIONS ON BOOK II.

Who was Pyrrhus

What is the modern name of Epirus, and where is this country situated

By the assistance of what beasts did Pyrrhus obtain a victory over the Romans

Who was Fabricius, and for what was he celebrated

What occasioned Pyrrhus to commend Fabricius, and to compare him to the sun

What account of Rome did Cineas give to his master after his return from the city

How was Pyrrhus slain

Where is the city Tarentum situated

Who was Achilles

In what year of the city were military tribunes first appointed

By whom was the city Præneste taken

Who were the Æqui

Why was Marcus Valerius called Corvinus

Who were the Samnites

Where is Apulia situated, and for what was it once remarkable

What was the whole length of the Via Appia

By whom was the Via Appia begun, and by whom was it finished

Of what was the yoke formed, under which prisoners of war were formerly obliged to pass

When was the office of censor first created

What was the duty of the censors

How far was Tusculum from Rome?

What was Sicily sometimes called, and where is it situated

Of what island was Syracuse the capital, and when was it built

What was the name of the Roman general, who, to save his country, sacrificed himself to the heathen gods

What countries did ancient Greece comprehend within its boundaries

Mention the different names, by which the ancient Greeks were sometimes called

For what were the inhabitants of Greece once celebrated

What is the character of the modern Greeks

At what time, and by whom, was the city Alexandria built

What modern countries were comprehended within ancient Gaul

By whom was the city Benevento built

Where was the country of the Lucanians situated, and what is it now called

What was the number of Roman citizens in the year of the city 477

In what island was Lilybæum, and what is its modern name

Where was Carthage situated, and by whom was it built

What have the wars between Rome and Carthage been generally called

Who was Hiero

Had the Romans ever fought by sea before the first Punic war

Why was Lucius Cæcilius Metellus allowed to ride to the senate house

Who were the Numidians

By whose help did the Carthaginians conquer Regulus

Were the Spartans the same people as the Lacedæmonians

By what were the Lacedæmonians distinguished

What enraged the Carthaginians against Regulus

How was Regulus killed

QUESTIONS ON BOOK III.

By whom was Annibal defeated in Italy, after he had conquered Gracchus and slain Flaminius?

Why was Quintus Fabius called the Delayer

For what was Egypt once celebrated

What is the present state of Egypt

Over what mountains did Annibal lead his army into Italy

Between what countries are the Alps

What is Spain sometimes called in poetry

Who was Annibal

How old was Annibal when he began the second Punic war

In what country was the city Saguntum

Where are the Pyrenees

What is Cisalpine Gaul now called

Near what village did Annibal conquer Æmilius and Varro

Who was Asdrubal

Where was Calabria situated, and what is its modern name

By whom, and at what period, was Macedonia formed into a kingdom

What were the ancient names of Macedonia

Who was the last king of Macedon

Who was the father of Alexander the Great

Who was Masinissa

By whom was Annibal conquered at the end of the second Punic war

How long did the second Punic war continue

Who defeated Anno, the Carthaginian general

What is the modern name of Agrigentum

Was Scipio a successful or an unsuccessful general in Spain

QUESTIONS ON BOOK IV.

In what year of the city did the Macedonian war against Philip begin?

What was the next war in which the Romans engaged, after they had made peace with Philip

Who was Antiochus

Of what country does ancient Achaia now form a part

In what part of the world is the country of Phrygia

Which of the four quarters of the world was unknown to the ancients

What name did the Greeks give to Africa

From whom did Europe receive its name

By what were Phrygia and Pamphylia separated from Cilicia

Where is Rhodes, and what has it been sometimes called

What relation was Scipio Africanus to Scipio Asiaticus

Why was Publius Scipio called Africanus

On what day of the month did the nones generally fall

In what months did the nones fall on the thirteenth day

Where was Cappadocia situated

From whom is the name of Asia supposed to have been derived

Of what part of the world was Thrace a part

For what were the Thracians remarkable

What was the ancient name of Bec-Sangil, and where is it situated

Who was Prusias

What was the end of Annibal

Who was Perseus

In what country was the celebrated city Corinth situated

By whom, and in what year, was Corinth built

When was Corinth destroyed, and by whom was it rebuilt

What was the ancient name of Arragon in Spain

What was the ancient name of Portugal

How many times was Caius Marius consul

Eutrop.

H

What modern kingdoms formed the ancient country of Mauritania?

For what was Cornelius Sylla distinguished

Who was Pseudo-Philippus

In what year of the city did the third Punic war begin

What character is given of Scipio, the nephew of Scipio Africanus

Of what age did the Roman laws require a citizen to be before he could be elected consul

How old was Scipio when he was made consul

By whom was Carthage taken and destroyed

Has Carthage ever been rebuilt

What reply did Cæpio make to the murderers of Viriatus, when they asked him for a reward

What city of Spain was the most opulent

How did the Romans become possessed of Asia

Who was Nicomedes

In what country was Pontus

What was the ancient name of Penderachia, and in what part of the world is it situated

Where is Smyrna

What is the modern name of Stratonice

In what kingdom was the city Pergamus

Of what country was Dalmatia a part

Who was Jugurtha

What was the character of Jugurtha

Why did the Romans make war against the nephew of Micipsa

By whom was Jugurtha often conquered

What was the end of Jugurtha

Who were the Cimbri

What were the first inhabitants of Auvergne called

Who were the Scordisci and Triballi

Where is the Rhone

Into what sea does the Rhone empty itself

QUESTIONS ON BOOK V.

- Who were the Marsi ?
 In what country is the lake Fucinus, or Celano
 By whom were the Cimbri and Teutones repulsed when they invaded Italy
 What was the duty of the Roman ædiles
 Of what kingdom was Capua the capital
 Where was Mysia situated
 How far distant was the Piræus from Athens, and how were these places connected
 What is the modern name of the Piræus
 Who were the Dardan
 In what country was Athens
 By whom, and at what time, was Athens founded
 For what were the Athenians celebrated
 Who was the tutelar goddess of Athens
 In what country was the celebrated city Ephesus
 Where is the Cimmerian Bosphorus, and what is it now called
 Where is the strait of Constantinople, and what was its ancient name
 How was Armenia divided
 What were the ancient names of Turcomania and Aladulia
 Where is the Euxine sea
 Why is the sea of Pontus now called the Black sea
 Who was Mithridates
 By whom was Archelaus conquered
 On what conditions did Sylla offer peace to Mithridates
 Who was opposed to Sylla in the civil war in which he was engaged, and in what year of the city did it begin
 How old was Pompey when he was made second in command to Sylla

QUESTIONS ON BOOK VI.

By whom was the greater part of ancient Spain brought under the Roman power?

In what year, and by what means, was Bithynia added to the Roman empire

By whom were the Persians often conquered

By whom, and when, was the Persian empire founded

In what year, and by whom, was the empire of Persia destroyed

What countries were included in the Persian empire

By what were the Persians distinguished

What city was the capital of ancient Persia

What is the modern name of Mesopotamia, and where is it situated

Where was the ancient country of Phœnicia

For what were the Phœnicians celebrated

What city was generally considered as the barrier between the Roman and the Persian empire

In what country were Tyre and Sidon

Where is mount Æmus

By whom, and in what year, was Byzantium made the capital of the eastern Roman empire

What is the modern name of Byzantium

What were the boundaries of Colchis, and what is its modern name

How was Iberia situated

Where is the Rhine

Who was Cicero

Who ordered the assassination of Cicero

By whom was Mithridates received, after he had been defeated at Cabira

What was the end of Mithridates

Where is Candia, and what was its ancient name

By what Roman general was Crete subdued

In what country were the cities Berenice, Ptolemais, and Cyrene

Who was Apio, and how did he dispose of his kingdom?
By whom was the war against the pirates successfully carried on

By whom was Tigranes conquered

How did Pompey treat the conquered Tigranes

What was the character of Catiline

In what year was the conspiracy of Catiline discovered

What was the end of Catiline

In what year was Julius Cæsar first made consul

By whom were the Helvetii conquered

Who were the Helvetii

Who was the first Roman general that made war on the Britons

What senators objected to Cæsar's being made consul the second time

How did Cæsar act when he was refused the consulship

Whom did the senators that opposed Cæsar elect for their general

Where and when was the decisive battle between Cæsar and Pompey fought

Where is Farsa or Pharsalia

To whom did Pompey apply for assistance after his defeat

How did the king of Egypt treat Pompey

How is Cæsar said to have acted, when the head of Pompey was brought to him.

Who was Cleopatra

Who was the colleague of Cæsar in his third consulship

Who raised an army in Spain to oppose Cæsar after the death of Pompey

Were the sons of Pompey successful in their enterprise against Cæsar

How did Cæsar act after the civil war was ended

What was the end of Cæsar

Who were the leaders in the conspiracy against Cæsar

When was Cæsar slain

What was the character of Cæsar

By whom, and when, was the Parthian empire founded

When did Parthia fall under the power of Persia ?

Where does the Euphrates rise, and into what gulf does it empty itself

What river joins the Tigris near Bagdat

Where was the city Charan

What were the boundaries of Judæa

By what names is Judæa sometimes called

Which was the chief city of Judæa

Mention all the names by which Jerusalem has been known

Where did most of the ancient prophets deliver their prophecies, and where was the gospel first preached

In what city was CHRIST crucified

By whom, and when, was Jerusalem destroyed

Who are the present possessors of Chutz

To which of the heathen gods was the grove of Daphne consecrated

Where was Daphne situated

Who was Lepidus

By whom was Lepidus deprived of his power as triumvir

What was the character of Lepidus

What was the end of Lepidus

Of what province does ancient Pamphilia now form a part

Where is Caramania, and what was its ancient name

Why was Metellus called the Pious

Where is Rhodopa

Where does the Danube rise, and into what sea does it empty itself

What river was called by the Greeks the Danube

Between what countries was Lycia situated

Where is the mountain Lacha or Elbor, and what was its ancient name

Where is Salona

Who were the Isaurians

Where is the island Cyzicum

What were the boundaries of Galatia

Of what country was Ituræa a part

Mention the three parts into which Arabia is divided.

From whom are the Arabians descended ?
 What was foretold in the Scriptures concerning the Arabs
 What do the Arabians worship
 Where was Thessaly
 Of what country was Sophene a part
 Where did Brennus lead the Gauls after they had pil-
 laged Rome
 When, and by whom, was Alexandria built
 For what was Alexandria celebrated
 Where was Parthenopolis
 Where is Temiswaer or Tomos
 When, and by whom, was Cyrene built
 Where is Munda



QUESTIONS ON BOOK VII.

After the death of Cæsar, was the senate disposed to
 favor the party of those who had assassinated him
 Who opposed the murderers of Cæsar
 What was the original name of Augustus
 Who was Augustus
 By whom was Antony conquered
 To whom did Antony fly after the defeat of his army
 How old was Augustus when he was first made consul
 Where was the city Philippi
 In what manner did Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus
 divide the Roman empire among themselves
 Who was Galba
 In what country was the city Perusia
 How long did Nero reign
 What was Sextus Pompey
 What Roman emperor was the last of the family of
 Augustus
 By whom was Sextus Pompey conquered
 Who was Plautius
 Where did Lucius Ventidius Bassus conquer the Persians

What Roman monarch is said to have killed his own brother, mother, and wife?

Where is the island Samos

Was Nero a virtuous or a vicious monarch

How long did Claudius reign

Where was Comagena situated

Who set fire to Rome, that he might see how Troy appeared when it was in flames

For what was Samos formerly remarkable

By whom was Armenia retaken from the Romans

Where was the Campus Martius situated

What was the end of Nero

Where is Biscay

How was the ancient kingdom of Rhætia situated

How was Rhætia divided

Who succeeded Nero

What modern countries were included within the boundaries of Rhætia

Where did the Romans generally hold their public assemblies

Where was Suevia situated

What was the ancient name of Schwazen

Where is the duchy of Mantua

What is the modern name of Bebriacum

What was the ancient name of Biscay

What modern provinces were included within the boundaries of ancient Pannonia

In what country was the city Moguntiacum

Where are the Orkneys

What consulship was styled *ordinarius* or regular

Who were the Vindelici

Near what city was the decisive battle between Augustus and Antony fought

In what country was Actium situated

By whom, and on what occasion, was Nicopolis built

How was the kingdom of Pontus divided

To what country did the Via Salaria and the Via Nomentana lead

- What part of Italy did the Salassi inhabit?
- In what country was Dacia situated
- In what ancient kingdom were Transylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia comprehended
- Who was Orodes
- Whom did Antony divorce in order to marry Cleopatra
- Who was the conqueror in the battle of Actium
- What was the end of Antony
- What was the end of Cleopatra
- How long did Augustus share the sovereign power with Antony and Lepidus
- How long did Augustus reign alone
- Who was the second Roman that made war against the Britons
- Where did Augustus die, and where was he buried
- How old was Augustus when he died
- What character is given of Augustus as a sovereign
- Under whose government did the Roman empire attain the height of its greatness
- What kingdoms and provinces were added to the Roman empire by Augustus
- Where is the river Elbe
- What was the ancient name of the Elbe
- Who were the Indi
- What modern countries were included within the boundaries of ancient Scythia
- By whom was Galba slain
- For what were the Scythians remarkable
- Who was Drusus
- Who succeeded Augustus in the sovereignty of Rome
- Who was Tiberius
- In what manner did Tiberius act after he began to reign
- Who succeeded Claudius
- How long did Tiberius reign
- How was Sarmatia situated
- In what ancient country were Poland and Russia included
- What modern countries were comprehended within the limits of Sarmatia in Asia

What was the general character of the Sarmatians?

How did the Sarmatians principally support themselves

How long did Galba reign

Who was Caligula

Who was Nero

Was Caligula a good or a bad sovereign

What was the end of Caligula

Who were the Catti

Whom did Otho succeed

Who were Isis and Serapis

How long had Otho reigned when he killed himself at
Bebriacum

By whom was Otho succeeded

For what was Vitellius remarkable

Who succeeded Caligula

What was the end of Vitellius

Of what country was the city Samosata the capital

On what occasion was Vitellius slain

How long did Caligula reign

How long did Vitellius reign

Who was Claudius

Was Galba a good sovereign

Who was Titus

Who succeeded Vitellius

Was Vespasian descended from an obscure or an illustrious family

What remarkable observation did Titus once make to his friends at supper, when he recollected that he had not done any benevolent action throughout the day

What was the character of Vespasian

How long did Titus reign

What countries and provinces were added to the Roman empire by Vespasian

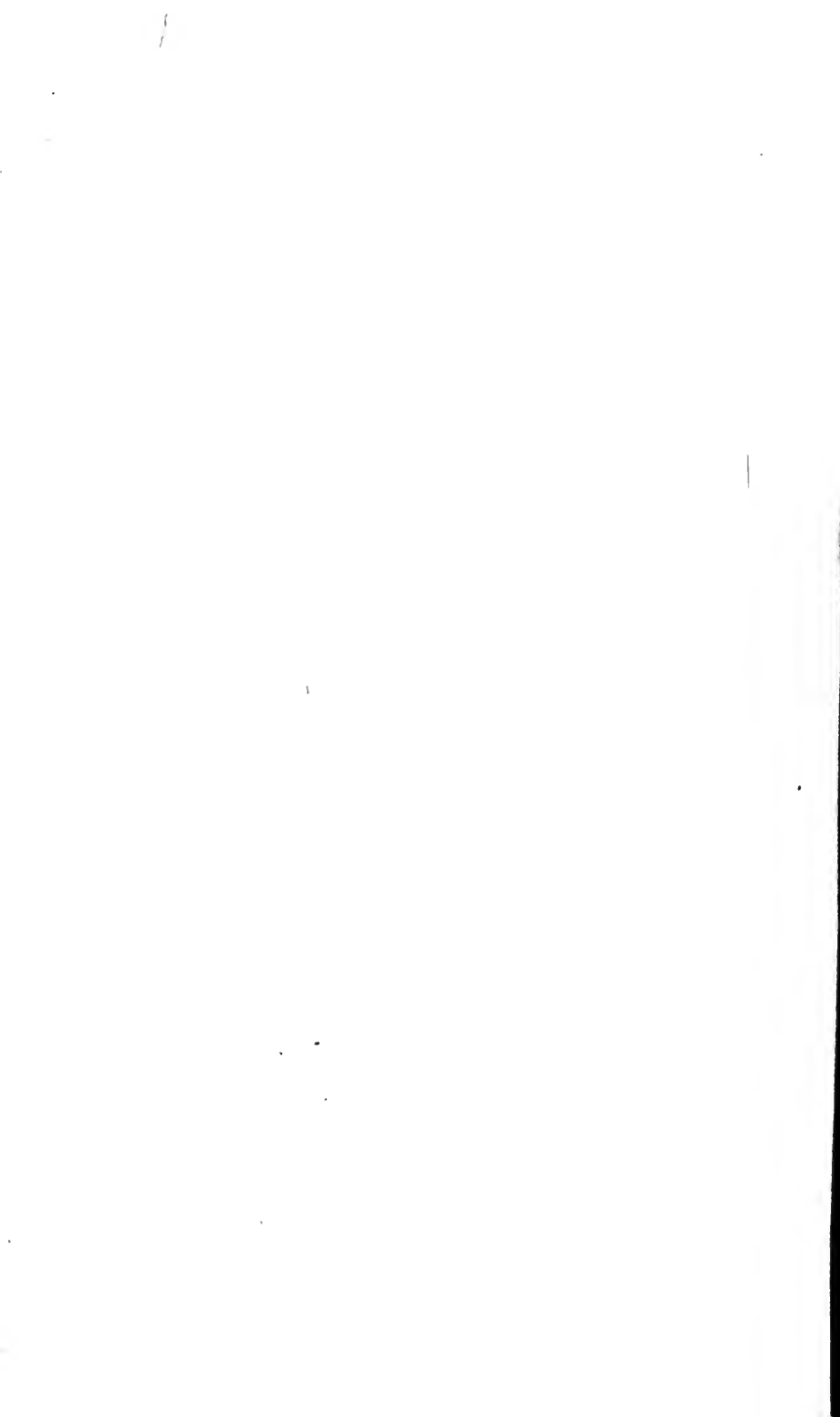
What was the end of Titus

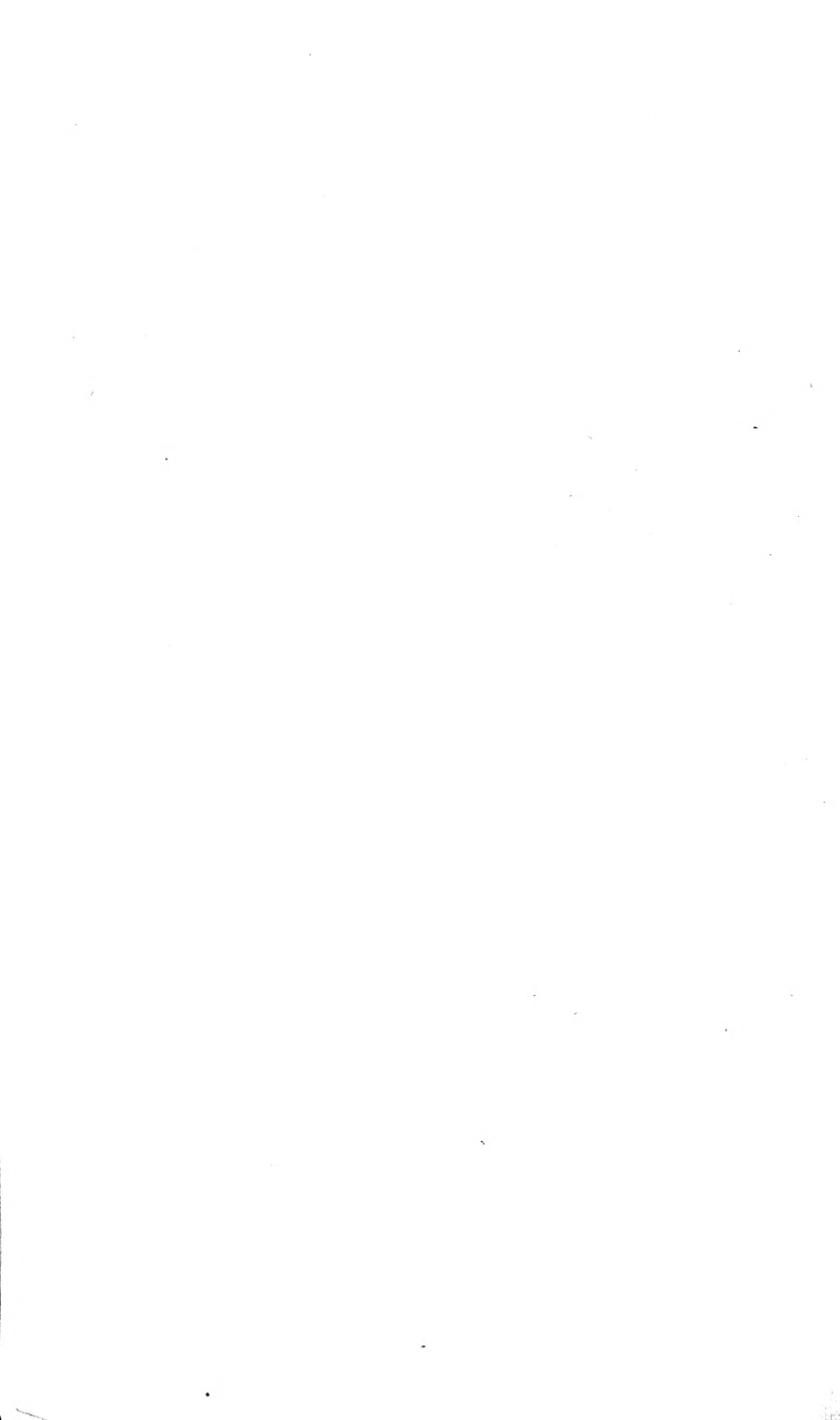
By whom was Titus succeeded

Who was Domitian

Whom did Domitian resemble

How long did Vespasian reign





71C72

LL
F916B

Introitus

Historical romance, library edition; ed. by
Frederick.

NAME OF BORROWER

**University of Toronto
Library**

**DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET**

Acme Library Card Pocket
LOWE-MARTIN CO. LIMITED

